FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1985

Sudan

"President" Ja'far Numayri, in a letter to Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab reported by MENA, stated that he "understands the motives" that prompted Al-Dhahab to take power and wishes him success in his new responsibility. Former Numayri advisers and SSU officials have been detained in Sudan, according to the agency. Meanwhile, Siwar al-Dhahab discussed "urgent issues" during a meeting with government officials, SUNA reported. Later, the trade unions issued a statement transmitted by the agency announcing an end to the "general political strike" and calling on trade union organizations to increase production.

In a separate development, Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi congratulated Siwar Al-Dhahab on the "transformation" that has taken place, and stressed Libya's desire to develop bilateral relations, Omdurman radio reported.

Lebanon

The Israeli Air Force attacked a Palestinian "terrorist" base near Al-Damur early on 9 April, Jerusalem radio announced. The pilots reported "accurate hits" on their targets, which included a command post belonging to the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF), a faction that opposes PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Lebanese security sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio said the PPSF center was completely destroyed by the attack, which killed 10 Palestinians and wounded 2 Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gunmen. The PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio stated that a PSP center was destroyed in the raid.

In earlier military developments, Beirut radio reported further shelling in the Sidon area and the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said over 20 people were killed or injured in the fighting. The latter source also claimed that the Lebanese Army thwarted an "attempted Israeli sea landing" near Sidon.

Reporting on the recent meeting between Israeli officials and UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, Israel's *HA'ARETZ* disclosed that the Israelis expressed willingness to renew the Al-Naqurah talks with Lebanon. As for the security zone that Israel intends to maintain in the south, military sources cited by Jerusalem radio said that pro-Israeli villages north of the line currently envisaged will be allowed to join the zone. Israel will also try to ensure that Lebanese Christians have access from Jazzin to the border.

Syria

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm's new cabinet, listed in a presidential decree broadcast by Damascus television, contains a number of new appointments including Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, who replaces Major General Nasir al-Din Nasir. Mahmud Qaddur and Salim Yasin are listed as deputy prime ministers for services affairs and economic affairs, while Qahtan al-Suyufi is the new finance minister.

Israel

Egyptian Talks — Political sources told *DAVAR* that a summit between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak may take place in a few weeks and the paper noted that, if convened, the summit may decide on a "package deal" in which Egypt would return its ambassador to Israel and improve commercial and tourism relations in exchange for Israel transferring the Tabah dispute to international arbitration. In another report, Jerusalem radio announced that Minister 'Ezer Weizman will visit Egypt next week for "private" talks with Mubarak.

IDF Soldier's Murder — An IDF soldier who hitched a ride inside the green line was kidnapped and murdered by "terrorists," Jerusalem television reported. The incident is similar to several previous murders of hitchhiking soldiers.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq deployed toxic chemical weapons containing mustard and nerve gases in the Badr operational area on 8 April, IRNA reported. Iran's War Information Headquarters, in a statement cited by the agency, urged UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send a delegation to "record this new crime." Meanwhile, during a meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's abidance by international law and its readiness to resolve the war with Iran according to these laws, Voice of the Masses radio noted.

Western Sahara

Saharan forces bombarded Moroccan positions 1-4 April inflicting 43 casualties, Algiers radio reported. An APS commentary welcomed the "realistic perspective" and "reorientation" of U.S. policy demonstrated in recent U.S. Congress recommendations on the Saharan conflict.

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'Arafat Meets With USSR Ambassador in Tunis

JN051723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The USSR has reiterated support for the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. This came during a meeting brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held with the Soviet ambassador in Tunis yesterday. The Palestinian news agency said the Soviet ambassador affirmed the Soviet leadership's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The agency said that brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Soviet ambassador to brief his leadership on the gravity of the situation in southern Lebanon and occupied Palestine.

AL-DUSTUR Notes Yasir 'Arafat BBC Interview

JN061014 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Apr 85 pp 1, 24

[Text] London — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is meant to activate the Palestine cause in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the cause, end the Israeli occupation, and liberate occupied Jerusalem. He said: This is the objective. We will continue our Arab-supported Jordanian-Palestinian march. In an interview with the BBC in Arabic, 'Arafat added: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement stems from the Fes summit resolutions, the UN and Security Council resolutions, international legitimacy, and Arab support. Yasir 'Arafat said: When I say the UN and Security Council resolutions, I mean what I say. He added: I mean Palestinian rights — the Palestinian people's right to establish their state and to live freely in their homeland.

Regarding the PLO's relationship with Arab countries, particularly Syria, the PLO chairman said: We hope that relations with Syria will improve, but we proceed from the resolutions adopted by the PNC session in Amman. These resolutions welcome the relations with Syria on the basis of respecting the independent Palestinian decisionmaking.

'Arafat added: Some parties believe that the Palestine cause is a card, but I say it is not a card, it is a sacred cause. It is the cause of the first of the two kiblahs and the third holy mosque.

Answering a question about the Egyptian president's views and the PLO's relationship with Egypt, 'Arafat said: Our relations with Egypt are strong. I am proud of the existing relationship between myself and President Mubarak, as well as between the Arab Palestinian and Egyptian peoples.

He added: The Egyptian people, with their civilization, history, and strength, are one of the components of power to help regain the balance between our nation and its enemies. He said: Egypt's return is a necessary matter.

He also said: We also call for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, stopping the factional conspiracy in Lebanon, and forming a force in northern Africa to support the Palestine cause.

On what he expects from the Americans, the PLO chairman said: I ask the U.S. Administration to recognize international legitimacy and to agree on the resolutions adopted by the United Nations to achieve the Palestinian people's rights. He said: The U.S. Administration cannot continue to stick to its three noes — no to the PLO, no to a Palestinian state, and no to an international conference. These noes mean that the U.S. Administration continues to ignore the facts of the cause and the principles in the region. This stand will not lead to any solution. He said: I hope that President Reagan and the U.S. Administration would have new spirit and policy that is based on facts after Washington's involvement in the invasion of Lebanon to strike at the infrastructure of the PLO. He said: Now, and after 3 years, the plan has failed.

'Arafat added: At the beginning of this year, the PLO appeared stronger than before, particularly after ridding itself of the effects of the brutal Israeli-U.S. onslaight, reorganizing its ranks, and building its infrastructure. Nobody can hide the sun with his finger.

'Arafat, Klibi Discuss Situation in Lebanon

GF071634 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met last night with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and discussed with him current Arab developments, particularly the explosive situation in southern Lebanon and the Zionist-isolationist brutal barbaric attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps and the city of Sidon. An agreement was reached that the Arab League would quickly move to consolidate the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the city of Sidon and the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah.

PLO Statement on Situation in Lebanese Camps

JN061934 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1558 GMT 6 Apr 85

["Text" of 6 April PLO press statement]

[Text] Following 9 days of fierce fighting and massive destructive war that the fascist isolationist forces have launched against the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps, and following 20 continuous days of the brutal isolationist shelling of the hero city of Sidon, it has become clear — as the enemy war minister has said before the so-called committee for defense and security at the Zionist Knesset — that the objective of these brutal attacks is to implement the scorched earth policy, in order to deal a blow to the revolution and the resistance in the Palestinian camps and in the city of Sidon and the other struggler cities in southern Lebanon.

For 9 consecutive days, the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces, the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Islamic forces, and some Lebanese Army units have beenwaging heroic battles in one trench. They are also confronting the frequent attacks by the isolationist

forces in order to defend Sidon, the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps, and the remaining southern Lebanese areas. Despite the escalation of the brutal destructive shelling against the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and the city of Sidon this morning, the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces, and all the heroes who defend Sidon and the Palestinian camps, were able to repulse all the attacks that the isolationist forces attempted to carry out on Thursday under the cover of Zionist artillery and rocket shelling. The Palestinian and Lebanese heroes were also able to purge several military positions and areas that the isolationists captured in the area of (?central Al-Qiya') and some other hills. These areas are exposed to concentrated mortar and heavy machinegun fire. The joint forces are also replying to the source of fire.

Recent estimates of losses in the city of Sidon, in the 'Ayn al-Hulawah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps, and in the outlying areas are as follows:

1. The destruction of more than 1,000 houses, and the burning of hundreds of cars.

2. The destruction, burning, and damaging of several public facilities in Sidon and the camps, particularly the electric and water power stations, telephone centers, and fuel and supply warehouses. Preliminary losses are estimated at more than 400 million Lebanese pounds.

3. The expulsion of more than 75,000 citizens. The hospitals, schools, and public facilities in Sidon are full of injured and expelled families who live under the most difficult circumstances, without the necessary aid, food, and shelter for children, the elderly, women, and the wounded.

4. Despite the difficulty in determining the number of wounded and martyrs, preliminary estimates are that about 200 have been martyred. Hundreds of citizens cannot be transferred to other hospitals due to the strong siege imposed on the city. Despite the horrible tragedies resulting from the Zionist- isolationist attack, the popular committees in the camps are exerting great efforts under continuous shelling amid an atmosphere of destruction and death in order to help the victims, evacuate casualties, collect funds, and give shelter to families in more secure areas.

Reports received from southern Lebanon yesterday, Friday, say that the fascist isolationist forces have dispatched military reinforcements to the fighting areas through the enemy ports in Haifa. Some armored vehicles, as well as missile and rocket carriers, have arrived in the fighting areas. All of this coincides with the enemy's daily massacres in the areas of southern Lebanon and the Sidon vicinity. The Zionist invasion forces carried out brutal massacres agaisnt innocent citizens in the town of Kawthariyat al-Siyad yesterday.

The Zionist forces have also stormed the Burj al-Shamali camp in Tyre and arrested scores of youths. The occupation forces conducted a landing operation in the town of (Al-Jirayrah) in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. The enemy seeks to deal a blow to the resistance and steadfastness in Sidon, in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps in southern Lebanon, and in all Lebanon.

PLO's Qaddumi on Spanish-Israeli Relations

LD051002 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Foreign Relations Department, is opposed to the normalization of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel. The Palestinian leader says, however, that the possible establishment of diplomatic relations with the Jewish state is a Spanish internal matter. In statements to a Madrid daily, Faruq Qaddumi said that he is confident that from within the EC Spain will help to promote the peace process in the Middle East. In this respect, for the achievement of peace, the diplomatic head of the PLO believes that it is necessary to convene an international conference as the United Nations has proposed on a number of occasions, although it has always been vetoed by the United States. Finally, Faruq Qaddumi told the Madrid daily that Spain's entry into the Common Market could have a positive effect on Palestinian interests in Europe.

PLO Official Comments on Sudanese Developments

GF081702 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 7 Apr 85 p 1

["Exclusive" dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] In answer to a question on the stand of the PLO regarding the new rule in Sudan, a Palestinian official stated to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the PLO's position on the new Sudanese Government in the first place depends basically on its attitude toward the Palestinian issue. He said: We will take into consideration the national and pan-Arab role of the new rule. Raising the level of the Sudanese people is a gain for the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause. The Palestinian official affirmed that the PLO looks upon internal situations in the countries of the Arab homeland through the perspective of their pan-Arab progress and not through the perspective of internal changes.

Salah Khalaf Endorses Revolution in Sudan

JN082020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has stated that the Palestinian revolution sides with the Sudanese people and their revolution and strongly supports their parties and national forces. He added that the Palestinian revolution announces that it is ready to support any Arab people which rises for attaining freedom and against agents everywhere. In a telephone contact with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* yesterday, Brother Abu Iyad said: We know the Sudanese people and their forces. We knew that that the end of the regime was coming at any moment, because the Sudanese people are an active people. He added that the Numayri regime had supported the Camp David accords and helped in the Falashas' emigration.

Brother Abu Iyad added: In spite of the fact that we do not know the political identity of the coup leaders, we stand at the side of any movement the Sudanese people seek to carry out. I believe that no one can contain the Sudanese people's movement. We also must draw attention to the following important matter:

Arab leaders must not outbid each other in an effort to give themselves credit for the Sudanese people's upheaval or to label it with their regimes and names because it is the revolution and the upheaval of people on whom no one has the right to bid.

Brother Abu Iyad called on all progressive and nationalist forces to support the Sudanese people's revolution and upheaval, warning against attempts to contain it by reactionary regimes and world imperialism. Concluding his telephone contact with *AL-WATN*, Abu Iyad said: We hope that the new regime will fulfill its promise to the Sudanese people and achieve justice and democracy for these people, so that Sudan may return to the Arab fold.

Jibril, Others Address PNSF Land Day Rally

JN060625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] held a massive speech rally at the Palestinian Arab Club in Al-Yarmuk refugee camp this evening on the anniversary of Land Day. George Hawi delivered the Lebanese nationalist movement's speech. He asserted that the rifles of the Lebanese nationalist resistance front, which fights against the Israeli occupation and embraces the Palestinian revolutionaries who adhere to the revolutionary rifle and are in alliance with Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad, were able to abrogate the 17 May agreement of submission and to assert that blood is the only way to liberate territory.

Hawi condemned the Husayn-'Arafat treasonous alliance. He also praised the formation of the PNSF. He said: The Front was formed to return the PLO to its militiant position in the Arab liberation movement, to topple the course of deviation and its symbols, and to prevent deviation of the Palestinian revolution and the lowering of its flag.

He praised the triangle of steadfastness represented by Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and the Palestinian revolution. He said this triangle confronts all imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies.

Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general and member of the PNSF, then delivered the PNSF's speech in which he asserted that through its strong national alliance with Syria and the Arab nationalist and progressive forces, as well as through its militant relations with the USSR and the socialist bloc, the PNSF will topple the conspiracies and defeat the capitulatory and divisionist plan in Lebanon and the region — the plan concocted by U.S., Zionist, and Arab reactionary circles.

Ahmad Jibril pointed out that the PNSF was formed to face the capitulatory and divisionist plan, to maintain the PLO's unity on a revolutionary and democratic ground, to topple the 'Arafat-Husayn captitulatory agreement, the deviant course and its symbols, and to escalate national armed struggle against the Israeli enemy. He said that the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territory pin great hope on the PNSF. He said the rifles will remain aimed with revolutionary firmness and toughness at the enemy to topple the liquidatory plot led by the Mubarak-'Arafat-Husayn axis.

Sa'id Sayf then delivered the Arab liberation movement's speech in which he asserted that the Palestinian revolution forces were able to mobilize their potentials in the PNSF to confront the course of deviation and capitulation and to topple the Husyan-'Arafat liquidatory agreement.

DFLP Claims Kidnapping, Killing of IDF Soldier

JN091251 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has stated that a DFLP group operating inside the occupied territory last Saturday kidnapped a Zionist soldier in the Lod area. The group then liquidated him and dumped his body in an area east of Qasr al-Qasim near Israeli Qinah. The occupation authorities and organs succeeded in finding the dead soldier last night. We have received nothing on this incident from the Israeli authorities.

Islamic Body Urges Support for Bulgaria's Muslims

LD072022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 apr 85

[Text] Makka al-Mukarramah, 7 Apr (SPA) — The Secretariat General of the Islamic World League called on the Islamic nation everywhere to support Islamic minorities in Bulgaria in preserving their identity and rights in accordance with the principles of human rights which are internationally recognized. The Secretariat General also urged the Bulgarian Government to work for improving the conditions of Muslims in Bulgaria and to let them perform their religious rites and exercise their rights to freedom of worship.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Kuwaiti Information Minister

GF081650 Manama WAKH in English 1723 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received visiting Kuwaiti Information Minister Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah here today.

The audience was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad.

The Kuwaiti information minister told WAKH that he exchanged views with H.H. the amir on bilateral relations and current Gulf, Arab and international issues.

"H.H. the amir and I reviewed views on information integration between Bahrain and Kuwait and within the framework of the GCC so that it could serve regional issues effectivly and explain the Arab nations issues to the world," he said.

"I also listened to directives from H.H. the amir and the prime minister for further enhancing co-operation between the two countries and within the GCC in information and other fields," he added.

Interior Minister Discusses GCC Security Measures

GF081226 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0854 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 8 Apr (WAKH)— Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah has affirmed that the quickness and accuracy of passing information among security organs in the GCC states enable us to prevent or deter any subversive attempt.

In an interview with him by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* published today, the Bahraini minister affirmed that the rules and objectives of the security agreement is being implemented although the GCC general secretariat is studying a draft unified agreement.

He pointed out that the unified Gulf passport was approved by the last conference of GCC interior ministers; the directors of immigration and passports in the GCC states are studying the plan and will forward their recommendatuons to the ministers during their forthcoming meeting for a final decision. The Bahraini interior minister expressed satisfaction with the cooperation among the GCC organs, affirming that cooperation and coordination among them will serve the reality and future of the GCC states.

The Bahraini interior minister touched on the border problems among the GCC states, saying: This problem is an old one which has not yet been settled. It is one of the important and sensitive matters that should be given special care. However, as this matter is diverse and concerns all the region's states it needs deep study, time, and fraternal and sincere spirit to settle these problems clearly and to avoid negative results in the future. In this regard, he said that he believes that the GCC general secretariat is capable of creating the appropriate atmosphere and psychological preparedness by the region to accept the suitable solutions to these problems which are old and inherited. He affirmed that the efforts of their majesties and their highnesses, the leaders of the region, in this regard can bring about the practical solutions to these probing problems.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah refered to the security coordination among the GCC states, saying: This coordination is progressing well in all fields, especially in the combat of various crimes, and extradition of criminals, and also in the fields of exchanging information. Cooperation among the security organs is also progressing satisfactorily and is continuously developing.

Regarding his official visit to the State of Kuwait, which begins today, he said that this visit is a good opportunity for continuing the consolidation of relations and strong ties between the two countries in all fields, including the security field. In this regard he hailed relations between Bahrain and Kuwait, describing these relations as historical and intimate. He said that these relations are very old and distinguished in all fields and at all levels. Another important fact is the family ties that connect the citizens of the two countries. These ties are becoming stronger and more solid with time. The leaders of the two countries devote great attention to these ties.

He added that security cooperation between Bahrain and Kuwait has achieved great progress in all fields.

Regarding the security situation in Bahrain the Bahraini interior minister affirmed that his country enjoys a stable security situation. Bahrain is strong by itself and by the loyalty of its sons and the security organs in it are capable of detering any attempt that might aim at undermining internal confidence.

Regarding the position of the GCC states toward the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Bahraini interior minister said that the position of the GCC states is known and declared. This position calls for stopping this war which has had no result other than further destruction and bloodhshed in both Muslim neighboring countries. The Bahraini interior minister added that the recent escalation of this war had its negative effects on the internal security situation and on the economic situation in the region as a whole. Moreover, this war caused instability which influenced the international arena. He affirmed that the GCC states support the efforts and good offices currently made by the United Nations and the friendly countries to put an end to this war. He said that the GCC states are playing a major role in bringing about a peaceful solution to end this war and mobilize and unite energies for the good of the Arab and Islamic nations.

Regarding Egypt's return to the Arab ranks and Arab League, the Bahraini minister said that Egypt is dear to all of us and it holds a special place in the Arab world. We are looking forward to the return of Egypt to the Arab League as soon as possible. He said: We hope that there will be a collective Arab decision regarding the return of Egypt to its natural position in the Arab

ranks. He said that Bahrain's position in this regard stems from the collective Arab position and from the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Decsribes Saudi Military Fete

LD070853 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1702 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) — The minister of defense, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, returned here this evening after attending the celebration inaugurating King Khalid Military Township in Hafr al-Batin.

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah stated on his return that the inauguration ceremony was well arranged and received, as King Fahd inaugurated the township [word indistinct] ministers of defense of the GCC. The parade was militarily very exciting, and the implementation of the program was very good, especially the performance of the Air Force, which was very good.

He added that all helicopters and fighter and transport aircraft units participated in the parade, as well as other groups of forces, and they were excellent.

He said that the opening of the township was a good opportunity for renewing meetings with the brother GCC ministers of defense, since "during the meetings with the brother ministers we reviewed events in general, especially the new ones and those which concern the current events in the Sudanese arena."

Commentary Warns Sudan Against Following U.S.

GF081820 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 Apr (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily Monday expressed optimism over the future of Sudan under its new leadership.

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said that the statement issued by the new rulers "indicates that the Sudanese coup is genuine and not complementary to Numayri's regime."

The paper added that the word democracy was repeated several times in the statement "which might be an indication on the path of the new coup although reservation is necessary, due to our (Arab) sad experience in similar circumstances."

The paper, on the other hand, warned the new Sudanese regime against following the United States and expressed that "Sudan will keep distance from 'falling in love with America.'"

OMAN

Information Minister on Gulf War, GCC Cooperation

GF061900 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 6 Apr (WAKH) — Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas expressed his country's concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He hoped that Gulf and international efforts would meet with success in stopping the spread of the war.

In an interview with Bahraini weekly *AL-ADWA'* he called for intensifying Arab and international efforts to halt the war. He called upon Iran to respond to peace calls.

The Omani minister called for further coordination among GCC states in information domains. He said that the Gulf information cooperation had made big strides in the last nine years. He added that the Omani media is part and parcel of the Gulf media. It has also developed in a way parallel to Oman's infrastructure development in all fields.

The Omani minister praised the role played by GULF NEWS AGENCY in conveying the Gulf news. The Omani information minister welcomed the idea of setting up radio "GCC Voice" in compliance with GCC information under secretaries proposal in this regard.

Concerning Arab Gulf information charter of London, he said Oman has submitted a working paper on this project which would benefit all those who work in the information field.

The Omani minister criticized the way Arabsat project was implemented and said that the Arab organisation for space communications should have another parallel establishment to define how to use the satellite in information fields. He called for entrusting Arab broadcasting federation and the Arab League education, culture, and science organization to do the task of that establishment. He also called for the postponement of launching the second Arabsat till we make the best use of the first one.

Oman will not hesitate to bridge the gap and expedite normalization of Egypt-Arab relations, he said, adding that the Arabs cannot confront their key national problems without Egypt and that Egupt cannot achieve good gains without the Arabs.

Jordan Envoy Delivers Message to Sultan Qabus

JN081743 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Today in Muscat His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court in Al-Sib Palace; Al-Qasim delivered a message from His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the current Arab sitaution and the issues of common interest between the two fraternal countries. Al-Qasim arrived in Oman this morning. He was received by Hamad ibn Mahmud, minister of Sultanate Court affairs.

Petroleum Minister Departs for India 8 Apr

GF081030 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari and the delegation accompanying him left the country for India this morning on a 7-day visit.

The petroleum and minerals minister made a statement in which he said that his visit to India comes in response to an invitation from the Indian energy minister. He said that he is carrying a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi dealing with the development of relations between the two friendly countries, especially in economic relations.

In his statement his excellency added that his talks with officials in India will deal with the expansion of the existing cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy.

The delegation accompanying the minister includes 'Abdallah Sa'id Rashid, Omani ambassador to India; and a number of officials in the Petroleum and Minerals Ministry.

QATAR

Amir, Defense Minister Cable Sudan's New Ruler

GF081044 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 8 Apr (QNA) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has sent a congratulatory cable to Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Armed Forces in the Democratic Republic of Sudan, who took over power in the fraternal country.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense, sent a similar cable.

UN Secretary General Departs for Baghdad

GF081346 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 8 Apr (WAKH) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left Doha today for Baghdad on a visit to Iraq. Mr de Cuellar is currently exerting intensive efforts between Iraq and Iran to discover possibilities that could achieve a solution to the conflict between the two countries.

Mr de Cuellar arrived in Doha from Tehran today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Comments on Current International Issues

New Leadership in Sudan

LD081418 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "News Analyses" program by 'Abd al-'Aziz (?al-Mihanna)]

[Text] Brothers, General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab who has taken power in Sudan said that he will be working to save the country from the problems which face it, and he promised democratic measures that will help the people overcome their many difficulties.

The Arab states have received the new development in Sudan as an internal change, and thus comments from the Arab capitals say that the new regime will try to overcome the economic and political problems in the country. Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has promised to release political prisoners and to allow a civilian government in the country after 6 months.

In the first (?reference) to building the Sudanese economy, Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab said that his country will build its economy with self-reliance and with reliance on what the fraternal and friendly states offer in the form of aid and support to Sudan. The new regime in Khartoum has also announced its adherence to the international resolutions and conventions, and its continued membership in the UN and the Arab and Islamic bodies and institutions.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has also promised that he will work to form a provisional government, and has contacted a number of senior Sudanese politicians for this purpose. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab faces big regional problems that Sudan has known since its independence from Britain, and from which it is still suffering. These problems lie in the fact southern Sudan is demanding autonomy from the central government in Khartoum, a matter that the Sudanese leaders have rejected for over 30 years.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has showed goodwill in dealing with southern Sudan, promising that roads will be reopened and that land, (?maritime), and air communications will be facilitated as a first step to pave the way for a dialogue with the new leadership to build security and peace for an Arab unified Sudan. As a result of this step, the commander in chief of the rebel forces in southern Sudan has declared an end to the fighting pending the results of the decisions of the new leadership.

Sudan is the biggest Arab state in terms of area, with a population of more than 21 million people. This state contributes to the building of Arab unity, a matter that cannot be ignored, and the striving of its government bodies since independence to promote the prestige the Arab nation is clear; its (?encouragement) to the Islamic Conference Organization and its institutions are also clear. Its importance in the Nonaligned Movement and the UN is characterized by [words indistinct]. From this point of view and these (?facts) [words indistinct] the independence of Sudan, its (?sovereignty), and territorial integrity.

UN Secretary General's Visits

LD072353 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Comment by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The UN secretary general announced his intention to visit Baghdad and Tehran as part of the UN mediation efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

On his tour of some Gulf Arab countries, which took place during the past 2 weeks, the UN secretary general concentrated his statements on the wish of the international organization to find a solution for the Iraq-Iran war. However, he was at the same

time expressing his fears of the inability to find a common ground that could be a basis for achieving peace. This common ground should stem from the conviction of the two sides of the war for the need to end this tragedy which has lasted for about 5 years; during this time it has completely ruined life on both sides.

The nonexistence of this common ground will make it impossible to reach a formula for agreement. This is in spite of the fact that Iraq has expressed and a complete wish to end this war, based on mutual understanding at the negotiating table instead of war on the battlefield [words indistinct].

The sudden announcement by the UN secretary general of his intention to visit the Iraqi and Iranian capitals, creates a feeling of cautious optimism, especially since this announcement comes after the UN secretary general announced that he would not conduct this visit because he did not receive anything that encouraged him from Iran, because the Iranians want [words indistinct] complete talks.

However, the new circumstances give the impression that a change has occurred at the last moment. The nature of this change, however, remains unknown. Dealing with the unknown always leads to nothing. From this, the visit of the UN secretary general to both Baghdad and Tehran, despite of the pessimism, reflects a cautious feeling [words indistinct] which would be a basis for effectively going towards ending a war that has recently tended toward what could be called scorched earth operations.

UAE

Navy To Begin Live Fire Exercises 7 Apr

GF051054 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Apr (QNA) — The General Command of the UAE Armed Forces announced today that its naval forces will begin naval firing exercises as of Sunday [7 April] for a period of 2 months, 4 days a week.

An announcement made by the Directorate of Orientation and Public Relations at the UAE Armed Forces General Command warned merchant vessels, fishing ships, and helicopters from approaching the fire zone which extends from Ra's Ghanadhan in the north to Ra's Janurah in the south, and to the south of Sir Abu Nusayr in the east, known to fishermen as Abu Khars. The announcement said the ban will be from 0900 until 1200 UAE local time [0500-0800 GMT] on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. It has been learned that the naval fire will be part of naval exercises in which various naval units will participate and in which live ammunition will be used. These exercises are held annually.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Tanzanian Talks

GF081612 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Apr 8 (WAKH) — The UAE delegation to the first UAE-Tanzanian joint committee left here today for Dar es Salaam.

The delegation in led by Muhammad Khalifah al-Yusuf, director of the Economic Department at the UAE Foreign Ministry.

The committee's meetings starting on Wednesday will discuss economic and trade cooperation between the two countries and articles of the economic and technological cooperation agreement that would strengthen the agreement of 1973 signed between the two countries.

The two countries will also sign a protocol for a working programme between them.

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Views Domestic, Regional Issues

GF051708 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium by *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent on 3 April; place not given —read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] You announced in a public speech recently that your country was pressured by some of the Arab regimes into development projects and then these regimes failed to execute their agreements. Will you elaborate further on this point? Does this constitute an impediment in the execution of your development plans in the PDRY?

[Muhammad] The pressures imposed on our country since national independence in various fields — with the aim of imposing certain positions on our international and foreign policy — are not a novel experience. We repeatedly pointed out that our country was — as it is still — ready to establishing bilateral cooperation with various fraternal and friendly countries based on peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. I would like to emphasize that our country and people have numerous experiences in resisting various forms of pressures and will not allow this to harm our principled [word indistinct], our tendency to develop the economy of our country and the life of our people, and the preservation of the security of our citizens and the sovereignty of our country.

[Correspondent] Mr Chairman, there is speculation that the proclamation on the restoration of relations between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman will be made soon. This follows a long period in which the two countries agreed to establish normal relations between them. How true is this speculation? Are there obstacles before the Border Demarcation Committee between the two countries that impede the completion of its duties?

[Muhammad] As you know the agreement nailed down between our country and the Sultanate of Oman with regard to developing bilateral relations resulted from the mediation efforts undertaken by the UAE and Kuwait. Since then, the efforts continued between our two countries and proceeded smoothly in accordance with this agreement. The Border Demarcation Committee assumed its duties. The committee will hold its next session in Aden. We hope that this session will be successful. The border

issues cannot be solved easily and [word indistinct] because such problems are faced by numerous states. Moreover, they fall within the category of the outstanding factors that can be attributed to many [words indistinct]. This sometimes reaches the limit of armed confrontation without resulting in a permanent solution. We are determined to employ all the optimum conditions to solve the border issues between our country and the Sultanate of Oman through peaceful channels and the fraternal dialogue in order to open better horizons for future relations.

[Correspondent] What is your position toward the agreement proclaimed recently between Jordan and the PLO?

[Muhammad] We were, and we always will be, alongside the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership — the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — in order to restore their right to return home, to determine them their fate by themselves, and to establish their national and independent state. From this premise, our country believes that the PLO unity — based on its political platform and the PNC resolutions , particularly the resolutions of the 16th PNC session — is regarded as a basic condition for reinforcing the struggle of the Palestinian people in confronting all the conspiratorial plots and capitulatory plans that are designed to obliterate their legitimate national rights.

Therefore, our country opposed the Amman agreement that contravenes the principles and the goals of the PLO. It also deepens the split and fragmentation within the Palestinian arena. What is required is to scrap this agreement and not to amend it. This duty is the responsibility of the Palestinian revolution powers. Undoubtedly, the powers of the Arab liberation are concerned about this too.

[Correspondent] Mr Chairman, the Arab summit conference has so far been postponed several times due to the lack of suitable conditions. There are still efforts being exerted in this framework. Do you expect that positive results with regard to its convocation particularly after the recent visit of King Fahd to the United States?

[Muhammad] It has to be asserted, before anything else, that the joint Arab action through the Arab summit conferences was always based on the supreme interests of the Arab peoples [words indistinct] in the confrontation of the imperialist [word indistinct] that [word indistinct] their security, and stability in addition to their national and liberal rights. That is why the joint Arab action must embody these interests around which the will of our Arab peoples and their positive powers rally — such powers that are keeping the Arab region as a whole away from the dangers of the aggressive and expansionist policies of the international imperialist powers and their agent Israel. These policies are designed to restore the imperialist coerciveness in the Arab region and to control the fate and resources of its peoples. We are looking forward to the attainment of the optimum condition for the convocation of the next Arab summit;we hope such a summit will be in the standard of the grave challenges that face our Arab people as a result of the increase in the expansionist aggressive plots and policies of the imperialist and Zionist powers. Therefore, among the important conditions that ensure the success of the next Arab summit is the attainment of Arab solidarity; this is opposed to imperialism and Zionism on the bases of massing the Arab powers and capabilities to serve the Arab just issues and rights. The foremost of these is the issue of the Arab Palestinian people, their right to return home and to decide their fate by themselves, and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

[Correspondent] Mr Chairman, you recently undertook an Arab tour that included Syria, Libya, and Algeria and then continued to Ethiopia and the YAR. There were various reports on the goal of this tour and its results. Can we talk about the most outstanding issues discussed during this tour and the results attained?

[Muhammad] Our discussion with the leaders of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front was not only designed to exchange views and consultations with regard to the developments in the Arab region. It also encompassed discussion of tangible measures that are needed to confront the difficulties that the Arab liberation movement and their national regimes are experiencing; this is based on giving priority to the main differences with the enemy and secondary importance to the differences between us. This tour gave me the opportunity to hear the views of our brothers in Syria, Libya, and Algeria in addition to the leaders of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement on the various issues that were discussed. Agreement was reached on a number of practical steps among which are: the resuscitation of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front; review of some of the developments and proposals that revolve around the unity and the cohesion of the Arab national powers; and neutralization of the effects of the capitulatory agreements and plans that were concocted and are still being concocted to contain the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, to try to obliterate their national rights, and to impose the imperialist hegemony on the Arab region.

[Correspondent] Do we understand from this that a summit meeting for the Confrontation and the Steadfastness Front will shortly be held?

[Muhammad] According to the agreement hammered out during our meetings with brothers Hafiz al-Asad, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Chadli Bendjedid, senior party and government delegations that represent the four countries conferred in Damascus this week. The delegations succeeded in reaching some agreement including one to hold a summit conference among the four countries in Damascus. There is a working team entrusted with the duty of preparing for the meeting.

Soviet Justice Delegation Continues Visit

Minutes Signed on Talks

GF080504 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The talks between the PDRY Justice and Awqaf Ministry and the Soviet Justice Ministry concluded in Aden today with the signing of the minutes for talks regarding the judicial and legal agreement on civil and criminal issues between the PDRY

and the Soviet Union. According to the draft agreement, the citizens of each side enjoy the same legal and judicial protection for themselves and their possessions. The citizens also enjoy the right to resort to all the judicial committees belonging to the two sides which are authorized for handling civil and criminal issues based on the same conditions that citizens of the other side enjoy. The citizens are also exampted from judicial fees and bail on the basis of these conditions. The provisions of the agreement include people, companies, and establishments.

The draft agreement also includes an exchange of experience in judicial and legal affairs, exchange of information on judicial and legal organization, encouragement of visits by judicial delegations to follow up the legislative and judicial development in the two countries, exchange of views on problems in this field, and organization of research visits for workers in the judicial field.

On the Yemeni side, the agreement was signed by Brother Dr Ja'far 'Abdallah Shawtah, deputy minister of justice and awqaf; it was signed on the Soviet side by Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin, Soviet deputy minister of justice [title as heard].

Departs Aden

GF081716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin, Soviet deputy minister of justice [title as heard] left Aden this evening after several days' visit to our country.

During his visit, he held discussions with a number of officials at the Ministry of Justice and Awqaf on relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing and enhancing them.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Dr 'Abdallah Shawtah, deputy minister of justice and awqaf, and a number of officials at the ministry.

Defense Minister Returns From Libya 5 Apr

GF051958 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Brother Brigadier Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister, today returned from Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, after participating in the 15th anniversary of the eviction of foreign bases.

YAR

President Interviewed on Gulf War, Mideast Issues

LD071336 Kuwait KUNA in English 0957 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 7 (KUNA) — President of Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has warned that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war does not only threaten the Gulf region's security but also world peace.

In an exclusive interview with Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, issued Sunday, the Yemeni president said "we have constantly" called on the Iranians to respond to peace efforts "but they persist on their stubborn refusal."

He expressed belief that Iran's adamant stance not to end the war and not to respond to peace mediations "reflects the internal situation in that country.

On the Arab joint defence pact, Salih said that his country abides by its rules and is ready to defend any Arab country facing hostilities.

The Yemeni president, meanwhile emphasized the importance of holding an Arab summit conference, "especially that side differences carry negative impact on the joint national interests," adding that the convening of the Arab summit "is necessary to remove all current differences."

Commenting on inter-Palestinian disputes the Yemeni leader affirmed that the Palestinian rift "harms the Palestinian cause," and called for a democratic dialogue to solve these problems.

He noted that anti-Palestinian parties and "those behind them" are the only beneficiaries of such differences.

On the Lebanese developments, Salih hailed the struggle of the Lebanese national resistance forces against the Israeli occupation troops in south Lebanon.

He said that Yemen backs the Lebanese people and "everyone should support them by all means to protect their unity and national independence."

Asked on the restoration of Egypt to the Arab fold, the Yemeni president expressed support to such a move. He added, however that Egypt's restoration to the Arab League "should not be by a unilateral step," but must be adopted at an Arab summit.

He noted that the only reservation on the restoration of diplomatic ties with Egypt is the presence of the Israeli diplomatic mission in Cairo, and hoped that Egypt will get rid of the Israeli presence.

Asked on the unity of the two Yemens, Salih said that they agreed with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen that "there is no need for hurry" in achieving unity without full study of the issue.

He added that the two Yemens currently share joint economic projects, allow freedom of movement and teach similar curriculums.

Mubarak Speaks With Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab
NC091103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Sudanese Armed Forces commander in chief, spoke over the telephone this morning. During the conversation President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt supports fraternal Sudan and stands by its side against any foreign intervention in its internal affairs. This was reported by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif following meetings held by President Mubarak this morning.

Al-Sharif added that General Siwar al-Dhahab assured President Mubarak of the stable situation in Sudan. He also conveyed his personal regards to President Mubarak, as well as the regards of the fraternal Sudanese leaders.

Mubarak Receives Call From Jordan's Husayn
NC060843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan called President Husni Mubarak this morning. They discussed the region's most important issues.

Butrus Ghali Discusses Iran-Iraq Conflict
GF070935 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Apr (QNA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that his country is still exerting efforts for a peaceful settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

He said that if this war is not ended peacefully and quickly, it will affect all of us. It will be a factor leading to the deterioration of the current situation in the region, and the continuation of the Israeli occupation; it will also minimize the Palestinian chances of acquiring their national rights.

In a statement published today by *AL-ITTIHAD* in the UAE, he added that the summit conference held recently in Baghdad with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, was not directed against any part, but was to confirm Egyptian and Jordanian support for Iraq in order to conduct a comprehensive mediation on the conflict with Iran. The summit was also a reflection of the extent of the studied political process of coordination between Egypt and Jordan on all problems in the region, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue.

Ghali Holds Talks With Visiting Indian Official
NC061239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Mohammad Arif Khan, minister of state in the Indian Government, today. The Indian official is currently visiting Egypt. The meeting was also attended by Alfred Gonsalves, the Indian ambassador to Cairo.

They discussed ways to develop and strengthen relations and cooperation between India and Egypt in all fields. They also reviewed the Middle East situation, and Egypt's diplomatic efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

Ghali Leaves Cairo on Asian Tour 7 Apr
NC080518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this evening to begin a 15-day tour that will take them to Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and India.

During his visit to India, Dr Ghali is scheduled to attend meetings of the nonaligned states Coordination Bureau, which will be held on a ministerial level in New Delhi from 18-22 April.

Interior Minister Views External Security Threats
NC060533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) — Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi revealed that Libya, Syria, and Iran are members of a subversive axis aimed at Egypt. He said that Egypt's security forces have collected undeniable evidence proving that the members of this axis are currently preparing a series of subversive acts and assassinations in collaboration with a number of terrorist groups. The purpose of this is to shatter our home front and destabilize the country.

In a special statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, the interior minister reported that, in addition to preparations to introduce international terrorism into our country, underground activity is taking place here as well. Those involved are operating in the dark under the illusion that they are beyond the reach of the security forces. However, we have them under surveillance, and we are monitoring their actions. They will be caught in due time.

These plans for violence and terrorism are being concocted by a tripartite anti-Egyptian axis, in collaboration with the Japanese Red Army and Germany's Baader Meinhof gang. They are also joined by other Palestinian extremist groups opposed to the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. The interior minister declared that every citizen may rest assured that all this activity, ready for introduction into Egypt, is the target of the security forces' close surveillance.

Moreover, our security forces are aware of the suspicious designs concocted against the state here at home. The security forces are keeping track of these plans to gather the incriminating evidence that will make legal action possible. This evidence will be submitted to the Prosecutor's Office at the appropriate time to allow for search and seizure operations.

The interior minister added: The emergency laws may be used to combat such attempts at sabotage and sedition, which seek to destabilize the country. However, they would be used within the limits prescribed by the event itself, without any excesses. This is so because these laws allow us to move in the nick of time and

make the necessary searches and seizures. Otherwise, we apply normal legal procedures to questions of investigation and litigation.

Minister Rushdi concluded by saying that the requirements of Egyptian security make it necessary for us to be more strict in our treatment of those whose reasons for coming to Egypt seem suspicious. We may be forced to turn such people away immediately as just one precaution against crime in all its forms — political, social, and economic.

Assistant Foreign Minister Leaves for Amman

NC060831 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi left Cairo for Amman on a 3-day visit to Jordan.

In a predeparture statement, Ambassador Badawi said that the purpose of his visit was to hold talks with the Jordanians, and to prepare for the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee. Those sessions are scheduled for the second half of April.

Irrigation Minister, Delegation Leave for U.S.

NC070828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Irrigation Minister 'Isam Radi and a delegation from his ministry left Cairo for the United States this morning. During his 10-day visit, Radi will hold talks with U.S. officials on strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of irrigation. He will also discuss Egypt's acquisition of related modern technology.

Jordan Transport Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC080517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Jordanian Transport Minister Farhi 'Ubayd and his delegation arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit to Egypt that will last several days.

After his arrival, the Jordanian minister stated that the purpose of his visit is to complete measures allowing for the implementation of the agreement signed between Jordan and Egypt in the field of maritime and overland transportation.

Commentary Scores Libyan Stand on PLO, Sudan

NC081446 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "What Is Happening in the Southern Nile Valley Is the Core of the Fraternal Sudanese People's Will"]

[Text] Some of the questions on which world information media concentrate is how Egypt will deal with the new situation in Sudan and when it will recognize it. We also have the right to ask if what has happened in Sudan needs an Egyptian recognition of the new situation. It goes without saying that the Egyptian leadership deals with all people of the world from the premise that any events in any country pertinent and suitable to its political system are matters that are the core of its sovereignty. No one should poke his nose in such affairs.

This is the general Egyptian view on what happens in the world at large, but the Egyptian leadership is even more eager to uphold this view when it involves fraternal countries, primarily Sudan, Egypt's twin. The events and developments that have taken place and are taking place in Sudan are by all political yardsticks purely domestic affairs. The Sudanese people have taken this action to achieve the progress and good to which they aspired. The Sudanese people's own calculations, which they alone realize, have dictated that they embark on this action of their own free will. Therefore, the question of what method Egypt will follow in dealing with the new regime in Sudan is out of context regarding both the Egyptian and Sudanese leaderships. This is because the relations between the two peoples have been governed by mutual interests since the dawn of history.

From this perspective, Egypt fully supports the Sudanese people's right to determine their future and make whatever changes they deem fit in keeping with their future goals. Thus, what the Sudanese people view as suitable for them will automatically be acceptable and respectable to the Egyptian leadership and people. Had certain Arab brothers realized this fact and considered it as their political philosphy, the Arab region would have enjoyed great political stability and domestic security.

To make this important fact clear, we maintain that when the PLO found that it was in their interests to reach an agreement with Jordan, to coordinate with it, and to emerge with the 11 February agreement to settle the Middle East crisis, Egypt hastened to support the position of the Palestinian issue's owners.

Also, President Mubarak initiated his own proposals to stimulate the issue and push it forward. Certain Arab countries, primarily Libya, however, hastened to condemn these moves and portrayed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as if it sought to relinquish the Palestinian people's rights.

It is obvious then that certain parties, out of concern for their own interests, want to impose tutelage on the owners of the Palestinian issue and to prevent them from making moves. This could obstruct any settlement and block the way for any solution. Egypt stood by the Palestinian people because it respects their will. Egypt supports what is happening in Sudan because the Sudanese people have made their decision on their domestic system of their own free will.

Since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is now trying to poke his nose in Sudan's affairs, he must realize that the Sudanese people are lying in wait for him. He must also abstain from his statements which are full of falacies, because the tasks shouldered by the Sudanese people under the leadership of Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab are far more important than diverting attention to empty statements, which will only lead to sedition among the sons of the same country.

Though Egypt is fully confident of the Sudanese people's awareness and realization of the dangers surrounding them, we call for further vigilance, because the troublemakers have begun to raise their ugly heads to practice their abnormal hobby of fomenting sedition.

Israel's Role in U.S. Space Defense Program Viewed

PM071226 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Apr 85 p 13

[Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'id article: "The United States and Israel: Star Wars"]

[Text] Richard Murphy's visit to a number of Arab countries with the aim of exploiting the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and President Husni Mubarak's proposals for motivating the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict during his recent visit to Washington is drawing nearer; at this time the United States is taking steps that are diametrically opposed to this goal.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has invited Israel to participate in the "star wars" research program, that is the antimissile defense system. The invitation was made as part of an invitation to the U.S. allies as well as Japan and Australia. Undoubtedly Reagan's new step is related to his policy of global confrontation with the Soviet Union through his "special defense" [as published] program. He is trying to reduce opposition to the program from the United States' friends by giving them the feeling that they are participating in it, despite the fact that U.S. technological superiority in this field is unquestionable. He is also at the same time, trying to forestall any attempt by Moscow to drive a wedge between Washington and the other Western capitals.

However, what is of interest to us here is not the "star wars" program as such, for this is a matter of interest to other capitals that pursue the same global policies. What concerns us is why Israel is to participate in this program. One one hand such participation is directly opposed to the settlement process which Washington is allegedly seeking because it means deepening the U.S.-Israeli strategic understanding at a time when Israel is occupying Arab territories, building settlements on them, repressing their inhabitants, and committing all sorts of barbaric actions. Washington cannot conceivably expect Israel, whose economy it fully subsidizes and whose military machine is U.S.-financed so that it can attain strategic superiority over the Arabs, to yield to requests for making concessions at the negotiating table. As if all this is not enough, Washington is now inviting Israel to participate in the "star wars".

What is surprising is that Israel, although an advanced state, has nothing to offer this complex research program. Israel's advanced technological status is largely due to the West in general and to the United States in particular. Therefore, we would imagine that Israel will not be participating in the program as much as being informed of it and of its results. Thus Israel will once again receive a precious gift of military technology that combines the utilization of space satellites, space stations, laser weaponry, and energy guidance systems in order to strike at land targets. It is as if the superiority in conventional and nuclear weapons to which Washington has contributed is not enough: Space weapons have to be added to them.

Saddam Husayn, Gorbachev Exchange Cables

JN0812[illegible] Baghdad INA in Arabic 0818 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — Iraq and the USSR have affirmed their concern to promote and develop bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. On the 13th anniversary tomorrow of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, congratulatory cables were exchanged between President Saddam Husayn and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

President Saddam Husayn said in his cable that he was confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation, whose bases were entrenched by the treaty, would contribute to entrenching the fruitful cooperation that is based on mutual respect to serve the interests of the two friendly countries' peoples and to promote the principles of peace and justice in the world.

The USSR leaders, in their cable, said they were confident that the existing relations between Iraq and the USSR, which have been entrenched by this treaty, would develop to serve the wellbeing of the two countries' peoples, promote international security, and reach a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The following are the texts of the two cables:

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, Council of Ministers chairman, Moscow.

On the 13th anniversary of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, it is my pleasure to send to Your Excellency and to the friendly Soviet people on behalf of Iraq, in my own name, and on behalf of our comrades in the leadership, our heartfelt congratulations and good wishes. While asserting on this important occasion our concern to strengthen and develop the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between both our countries, we are confident that these relations, whose bases were entrenched by the treaty, will contribute to entrenching the fruitful cooperation which is based on mutual respect to serve the common interests of both our peoples and to reinforce the principles of peace and justice in the world. We wish you, your comrades, and the friendly Soviet people continued success and progress.

Saddam Husayn, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and the president of the Republic of Iraq.

Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman and president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad.

On the 13th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty, between the USSR and the Republic of Iraq, we send you and the friendly Iraqi people our congratulations and express our confidence that the existing relations between the USSR and Iraq which are strengthened by this agreement will develop to serve the wellbeing of both our peoples, to reinforce international security, and to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The USSR Council of Ministers

Reportage on Visit by UN Secretary General

Arrives With Delegation

JN081338 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. The visit falls within the framework of efforts the United Nations is exerting to end the Iraq-Iran war. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and other officials welcomed Perez de Cuellar upon his arrival.

Confers With Tariq 'Aziz

JN081531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this evening with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The two sides discussed the developments of the war the Iranian regime is launching against Iraq. The Iraqi minister emphasized to the UN secretary general Iraq's confidence in the international organization, its secretary general, and the UN Security Council. He also expressed Iraq's readiness to cooperate with them in order to find a just and honorable solution to the conflict for the sake of establishing a comprehensive peace. The meeting was attended by 'Ismat Kittani and Wisam al-Zahawi, Foreign Ministry under secretaries; the head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department; Diego Cordovez, UN under secretary general; and several advisers to the UN secretary general. Perez de Cuellar arrived here earlier today on a visit to Iraq within the framework of efforts the United Nations is exerting to resolve the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN081955 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar this evening. Perez de Cuellar briefed the president on the efforts he is exerting in his capacity as UN secretary general to establish a comprehensive peace between Iraq and Iran on the basis of the UN Charter and international law.

He emphasized to the president his belief in the great need to discuss all aspects of the conflict between the two countries and to reach a just solution that can establish a just and lasting peace.

The president stressed Iraq's confidence in the UN secretary and the international organization, its abidance by the UN Charter and international law, and its readiness — since the beginning of the conflict — to resolve the conflict with Iran according to these laws. The president thoroughly explained the background of the conflict and the Iranian regime's attempts since 1979 to commit aggression against Iraq's sovereignty and security and to inter-

fere in Iraq's internal affairs, until this developed into a comprehensive military aggression against Iraq on 4 September 1980.

The president also indicated to the UN secretary general that Iraq has since the beginning resorted to the United Nations in order to find a just and comprehensive solution to the conflict. However, he added, Iran has rejected this and insisted on using military force to solve the conflict, a matter which has prolonged it all these years with all the large human and material losses resulting from it, as well as the dangers posed to the region's security and stability. Iran, with its policy and abnormal stands, is the side that is held responsible for aggression and for continuing the war for over 4 and 1/2 years, the president added.

The leader president stressed that Iraq is ready to sincerely and seriously cooperate in the search for practical solutions that end fighting and solve the conflict in a peaceful, just, and comprehensive manner that guarantees freedom, dignity, and sovereignty for both sides. He also assured him of Iraq's readiness to cooperate with him for the sake of attaining this sublime objective, which harmonizes with the UN Charter and the aspirations the people of the world have for peace and justice.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; 'Ismat Kittani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Diego Cordovez, UN under secretary general; and several advisers to the UN secretary general.

Makes Statement, Leaves Baghdad

JN090906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has left Baghdad for New York after a 20-hour visit to Baghdad during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the international efforts to end it. In a statement before departure, Perez de Cuellar told reporters that his talks with President Saddam Husayn and Tariq 'Aziz were fruitful and that they dealt with the various aspects of the Iraq-Iran conflict. He said: During the talks I gave my impressions of my visit to Tehran and other states in the region and voiced my concern regarding the recent developments. I am now returning to my headquarters to evaluate the results of my mission and continue my efforts. The UN secretary general said he hoped to continue his efforts to solve the dispute and narrow the gap between the two countries, adding that he had learned about Iraq's position but the gap between Iraq and Iran is still large.

Perez de Cuellar said that no way out of the dispute has been found. He added: I do not want to be misleading nor do I want to express optimism or pessimism, but I hope to continue my efforts to help both sides.

'Aziz Comments on Talks

JN091146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1057 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that UN Secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar's talks with Iraqi officials centered around discussing the comprehensive framework of the Iraq-Iran war. At a press conference at Baghdad airport following Perez de Cuellar's departure today, 'Aziz said that the secretary general's aim during the talks was to realize a comprehensive solution to the conflict in accordance with UN Charter and international law, so as to establish permanent peace between the two conflicting sides. He noted that Perez de Cuellar did not crystallize definite plans, but discussed various plans that are still at an early stage with the aim of solving the dispute in a comprehenisve rather than partial manner.

The Iraqi official said: The UN secretary general's stand is in harmony with Iraq's stand that rejects dividing the conflict and concentrating on certain aspects. He expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the results of the talks that the secretary general held in Baghdad. Tariq 'Aziz said that he agrees with the secretary general's suggestion that we should not pin hope on the results of the visit, not because of Iraq's stand, because the Iraqi stand toward entering UN-sponsored negotiations is well known and declared. He described Perez de Cuellar's visit to Baghdad and Tehran as particularly important due to the fact that it is the first of its kind and because it opens the doors to discuss aspects of the conflict in an expanded way. Tariq 'Aziz held another round of talks with Perez de Cuellar before his departure from Baghdad. The talks dealt with the issues presented by Perez de Cuellar, especially issues related to searching for ways to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan Rejects Partial Solutions to Iran Conflict

JN081241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Al-Qadisiyah, 8 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and commander in chief of the Popular Army, has asserted that Iraq calls for comprehensive, just peace from a position of strength and will not resort to partial solutions to the Iraq-Iran war. Addressing a new group of Popular Army volunteers from the Al-Qadisiyah Governorate at a training camp, Ramadan said that the zealous sons of Iraq will not allow the war of aggression to be turned into a war of attrition. They are determined to crush all those who attempt to encroach on Iraq's dignity and chaste soil. Ramadan added that our devastating ability to inflict the gravest losses on the Iranian regime's forces and prevent them from realizing their evil dreams in desecrating Iraqi soil will force the Iranian rulers to submit to logic and accept just peace.

Ramadan noted that the great victory of the Iraqi Armed Forces and its sincere backer, the Popular Army, has manifested the state of Iraqi development in all fields, especially in the military sphere. He said that the preparation of our great Army, in terms of both mobilization and combat readiness, is steadily improving despite our 5th year of war. The effective, distinguished role of the Popular Army formations, particularly in the Basra and Maysan sectors, in recording heroic epics at the side of our Armed Forces has reflected the new progress of our Popular Army formations, which have put in to practice the slogan of the fighting people. Ramadan added that the Al-Qadisiyah fighters have always shown courage and commitment and have made a distinguished contribution to the war effort.

During a visit to one of the Popular Army training camps in Al-Qadisiyah, Ramadan inspected the training methods of new volunteers from the governorate who are a waiting the honor of defending the dear homeland. Ramadan met with the commanders and training supervisors at the Popular Army Command in Al-Qadisiyah, and discussed the training methods and courses and means of improving them in order to promote the role of the Popular Army fighters on the battlefield.

Taking part in the meeting and accompanying Ramadan on the visit were the Popular Army's chief of staff; Mundhir Nasif Jasim, the governor of Al-Qadisiyah; the military commander of the area and his assistants; and a number of Popular Army officials.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,798

JN081646 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,798 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 8 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Whenever the Tehran rulers persist with their foolishness and rejection of the call for peace, they find a great people and a strong Army that can repulse their aggression and protect the homeland and its sovereignty.

The following is a roundup of operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. With a splendid combat effort, the valiant sky hawks today carried out successful raids against the enemy remnants and equipment in the sectors in Maysan and east of Basra. After pouring thunderbolts of Iraqi wrath on enemy remnants, the heroic sky hawks and their aircraft returned safe and triumphant, praise be to God. The sky heroes carried out 108 combat missions.

2. Our helicopter gunships attacked the Khomeyniite remnants and their positions in the operational sectors east of Tigris and in Maysan, inflicting massive losses in personnel and equipment. These included the destruction of 15 infantry positions, large enemy troop concentrations, large numbers of boats, 1 four-barrelled machinegun, 1 antiaircraft machinegun emplacement, 1 personnel hideout, and 1 vehicle. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. An enemy patrol of about 12 men was sighted opposite one of our forward units in the Maysan sector. It was attacked with all types of weapons. As a result, eight of its personnel were killed and four wounded.

Elsewhere in the same sector, six enemy positions were destroyed, several troops were killed or wounded, one mortar was destroyed, and two hardware stockpiles were burned.

4. Our forward units delivered several artillery strikes against enemy targets in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying three infantry positions and killing their occupants, burning one excavator and one hardware stockpile, and destroying a steel tower.

5. With influential fire impact, our forward units attacked the enemy mortar and weapon emplacements in the northern sector of the operational theater, using artillery and other weapons. Our units scored hits and large damage, killed several troops, and destroyed their positions.

6. The Iranian regime committed the following hostile acts against purely residential areas today:

a. The Al-Qurnah District was shelled from 0945 to 1530 today.
b. The Al-Shihabi Subdistrict was shelled from 1150 to 1155.
c. The village of Choman was shelled from 0900 to 1400.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 April 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN091127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — It was announced here today that a large maritime target was hit near Khark Island. Stating this a short while ago, a military spokesman said that Iraqi planes accurately carried out the attack at 0400 today [2400 GMT on 8 April] and returned safely to base.

The spokesman said that the Iranian rulers cannot escape from the Iraqi forces' grip until they submit to the will of justice and peace.

Planes Raid 2 Cities

JN091415 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1359 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In accordance with our firm course of continuing to strike at the dens of crime on Iranian territory, in retaliation against the Khomeyniite regime's aggressions against our cities, and as a punishment for this regime's insistence on war, our Air Force carried out destructive raids against Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb this evening.

After fiercely pounding their targets, our Air Force hawks returned with their planes safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

Our valiant Armed Forces will not desist from dealing destructive blows to the Iranian rulers, either on the battlefronts or deep inside their territory, until they give up the policy of aggression and acknowledge the course of comprehensive peace.

[Dated] 9 April 1985

Paper Reiterates Demands for Peaceful Solution

JN090740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — Iraq has renewed its affirmation that the Iraq-Iran war will not end unless a just, comprehenisve solution is realized. In an editorial today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* said that Iraq's demands are simple and clear; namely, ending the war and holding negotiations for a peaceful solution that would ensure a just, honorable settlement for both sides. The paper noted that the Iranian rulers are the ones who prevent any kind of solution being reached through their attempts at dividing the conflict. It said that the Iranians demand that the siege around their ports be lifted, that the prohibition imposed on their airspace be cancelled, and that Iraqi attacks on targets inside Iran be stopped but without their giving even a promise that they will end the war and stop their continuous aggression on Iraq.

The paper described Iranian demands as extremely arrogant and a blatant flouting of the international community's values and conventions. It added: Through their arrogant, deceptive methods, the Iranian rulers think that they can put pressure on Iraq and strip it of some of its strength and supremacy. It said: Iraq is not the weaker side in the war so that it will allow them to do that; and the Iranian regime is not the stronger side so that it can impose such a thing on Iraq. It asserted that Iraq possesses strength and supremacy and that it is in the right, adding that both in war and peace, Iraq will always have the upper hand.

AL-JUMHURIYAH called on the world community to realize the aims of the Iranian rulers' game of dividing the war so that these rulers will not continue to deceive and blackmail it. It said: The Iranian rulers want war and aggression, something which completely contradicts international norms and conventions and diametrically opposes the interest of the region's peoples and their legitimate right to security and stability.

King Husayn Phones Mubarak on Arab Issues

JN061533 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn held a telephone contact with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt last night [as heard]. They exchanged views on the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister Makes Visit

Arrives, Makes Statement

JN061203 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi arrived in Amman this morning on a several day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Foreign Ministry Secretary General Salih al-Zu'bi. In a statement to PETRA, Badawi said that his visit to Jordan comes within the coordination between the two fraternal countries on various mutual issues that aim at bolstering Arab cooperation and bilateral relations. Badawi hailed the fraternal relations between Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt, saying they show remarkable development on all levels. He added taht his visit also aims at preparing for the meetings of the joint higher Jrodanian-Egyptian committee that will hold its meetings in Amman in the second half of this month.

Comments on Sudan Coup

JN070636 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi has said that yesterday's coup in Sudan came as a result of Sudan's economic crisis and IMF pressures. This forced the Sudanese Government to increase the prices of basic commodities and this directly affected the situation. In an exclusive statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, Badawi added that the sudden increase in the price of petrol, as well as the debts which exceeded the country's production capabilities, and the current disturbances in southern Sudan all contributed to aggravating the crisis. Badawi said that he cannot at the moment define the future relations between Egypt and Sudan in view of the news blackout following the coup.

Comments On U.S. Reaction

JN070850 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Apr 85 p 17

[Excerpt] Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Badawi has said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the starting point leading to other steps toward finding a just and durable solution for the region's crisis. In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Badawi said that ideas proposed by President Husni Mubarak during his last tour of some European countries and the United States stemmed from the basic principles of this agreement which we consider as a reliable basis for a political settlement. Badawi explained that European reactions to the Egyptian ideas were completely positive, while U.S. officials merely listened to these ideas in order to study them and take appropriate steps. He said that the U.S. under secretary of state, Richard Murphy, will bring the U.S. reply during his coming tour of the region which starts in the second half of April.

In reply to a question, Badawi said that in light of the U.S. reply, a plan of action among Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO will be clear. Badawi referred to the existence of positive signs toward finding a political settlement of the region's crisis and said that we must exploit the current available peace opportunity to the maximum.

Meets Foreign, Transportation Ministers

JN071251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi at his office this morning. During the meeting they exchanged viewpoints on issues of interest to the two fraternal countries, particularly the Palestine question, in light of the latest developments that have taken place in this regard. They also reviewed bilateral relations and the stages that have been accomplished on all levels, particularly prior to the meetings of the joint higher committee of the two countries scheduled for the last third of this month. Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd also received Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi today. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, particularly in the various areas of transportation.

Sudanese Coup Viewed as 'Internal Issue'

JN071152 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stated the following: The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan considers the developments that have taken place in fraternal Sudan an internal issue that does not have any connection with any external interference. Expressing its pride in the strong fraternal relations with fraternal Sudan, the Jordanian Government wishes Sudan stability, prosperity, progress, and continued unity of its territories and cohesion of its sons to enable it to continue playing its Arab and international role.

AL-DUSTUR on 'Delicate Circumstances' in Sudan

JN060815 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Sudanese Lesson"]

[Text] The events and developments that have been taking place in Sudan in the last few days have attracted the attention of Arab public opinion. Arab public opinion was stirred by the development of events in such an ambiguous and interesting fashion, despite the obvious political course that produced these events. First of all, we remember the internal difficulties that faced the

fraternal country — the difficulties that doubled Sudan's crisis and exposed it to foreign pressures that dictated hard conditions on Sudan's options in the internal and foreign arenas.

Without looking for excuses for Khartoum's stands and unpopular policies that were adopted recently, we can note the big distance that separates the Sudanese decisionmaker from various Sudanese political forces and groups that were dealt blows one after another under pretexts and excuses that are not understood by the Sudanese themselves. This situation created a suitable atmosphere for foreign pressures.

In light of all these violent and strong fluctuations that took place in Sudan in the past, the internal crises exacerbated in a way that was never witnessed before. Poverty increased, corruption spread, separationist movements became more powerful, and the separation between the ruler and the ruled became greater. Despite the strong bitterness resulting from certain official Sudanese policies in the Arab arena in the recent past, we hope that the fraternal Sudanese people, who are passing through these delicate circumstances, will be able to solve their exacerbating crisis and get away from the ghost of internal war and the policies of killing, revenge, and repression which have never been the Sudanese norm or tradition.

As we hope that Sudan will come through these delicate circumstances strong and healthy, we stress the need that foreign parties should not interfere in the Sudanese people's options and national will. The Sudanese are more aware of their affairs and more capable of dealing with their problems in accordance with their country's national and pan-Arab interests. The big lesson that should be learned from the painful Sudanese situation is that if the political decisionmaking is based on democracy and popular participation, the country will be more impregnable in the face of opportunist pressures.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Numayri Overthrow

JN070802 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Sudan and the Military, Where To?"]

[Text] The overthrow of President Ja'far Numayri comes as a conclusion to a protracted chapter of the Sudanese people's suffering. During that period, President Ja'far Numayri led his country into a whirlpool of political and economic fumbling and brought Sudan, despite its enormous capabilities, to the brink of starvation, economic collapse, and political and social bankruptcy. President Numayri's regime, which was overthrown by his proponent military under the Sudanese people's pressure and suffering, embodied the backwardness and bankruptcy of military regimes and their imposition on all sectors of society. Numayri's regime concealed itself for a long time behind revolutionary, socialist, and people's rule slogans while the government was geared to benefit the interest of an authoritarian individual or a group of profiteers.

Numayri mastered the game of turning one weak sect against another. He also mastered the game of altering the government's policy whenever he deemed it necessary. His main concern was to cling to power. However, he lost the Sudanese citizen's confidence and his ability to survive and continue. The Falasha issue exposed the essence of and truth behind Numayri's regime and his disregard of his nation and its causes. His recent visit to the United States was an attempt to win U.S. support and backing to support his regime at the expense of his people. However, it seems that Washington had other calculations through which it drops some masks and assumes others in Sudan. The new military in Sudan was born of the old military. Changing faces does not necessarily mean that the government's concept and reasoning will change. It will be a long time before the Sudanese people find out whether they have replaced one Numayri by another or whether they have finally found salvation.

New Prime Minister Addresses Senate 8 Apr

JN081642 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From "The Newsreel Program"]

[Excerpt] The Senate held its second session of the first extraordinary round of Parliament today under Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the ministers attending. At the beginning of the session, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi delivered a speech in which he welcomed Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the ministers, congratulated them on the precious royal trust, and wished them success in serving the homeland under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn. Then Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i delivered a speech in which he said:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency, president of the Senate. From the bottom of my heart, in my name and on behalf of my fellow government members, I would like to express our deepest pride in the precious trust and the great responsibility with which his majesty our beloved King Husayn, the leader of our precious Jordan's march and of his sincere and faithful people, has entrusted us. We pray to God, the Almighty, to grant us the ability and dedication to maintain this trust and to continue fulfilling the message that His Majesty King Husayn has patronized throughout the decades of wise and inspired leadership which have turned Jordan into a place of progress, stability, and aspirations to restore our glorious Arab nation to its ancient tale of pride, dignity, freedom, progress, and unity, which are our path to a brilliant and secure furture in which our Arab nation will occupy its appropriate status.

Your Excellency, president of the Senate. I and my colleagues are pleased with and profoundly appreciative of the welcoming speech you kindly delivered in your name and on behalf of your esteemed council on the occasion of this government receiving the precious royal trust and assuming power at a time when we are in the utmost need of working hand in hand and with one heart in order to shoulder our joint legislative and executive responsibilities in the service of the homeland and the citizens. This is not surprising. We are from you and for you. We will establish bases of cooperation and interaction with your esteemed council, inspired by this pure, fraternal spirit and out of the desire to have an open mind toward all wise opinions you express —

opinions that are based on experience gained throughout long years of serving this homeland under its beloved king. We and you have been honored by the precious royal trust in various positions of service. You have all contributed to building this homeland, step by step, in a way that makes us proud of the homeland before those near and far, and in a way that has given the homeland the appreciation of the world.

Once again, I reiterate our profound pride, thanks, and appreciation for the speech of the esteemed brother, the Senate president. I pray to God that we will have your good opinion and confidence in serving the sublime objectives and directives with which the beloved, His Majesty King Husayn, has provided us. Senate Speaker, would you allow me on this occasion to present my profound thanks to his excellency the brother senator Ahmad 'Ubaydat for the great efforts he and his esteemed colleagues exerted in serving his majesty and our precious country aimed difficult circumstances. I wish him continued success in his new position among you and with you. [end recording]

Cabinet Holds Session, Makes Decisions

JN071847 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a 3-hour session this evening under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The prime minister reviewed with the ministers the principles, bases, aspirations, and His Majesty King Husayn's instructions which were all included in the royal letter of designation issued in order to serve the homeland and the citizens. During the session, the discussions focused on the measures that the government will take in the domestic, economic, cultural, and security spheres. It was decided that continued meetings will be held with economic bodies and sectors in the Kingdom such as the chambers of commerce and industry, the banks and financial establishments, the contract and transportation sectors, and all the other economic activities in order to get them to participate in drawing up a comprehensive, practical concept for immediately dealing with the issues related to these activities.

The Council also endorsed the sea and land transportation agreement between Jordan and Egypt that has stemmed from the direct instructions of His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in order to achieve the strategic, national, pan-Arab, economic, tourist, and social goals in the service of the citizens of the two countries and the Arab citizens in general. The Council decided to hold a weekly plenary session every Saturday night. It also decided to form four working committees, each of which will hold two meetings per week. These committees are as follows:

1. The administrative affairs committee, which is entrusted to study repeated administrative affairs that need a decision from the Council of Ministers. This committee comprises the deputy prime minister and education minister, the minister of state for prime ministry affairs, the minister of labor and social development, the minister of publci works, the minister of municipal and rural affairs, the minister of transport, the minister of finance, the minister of communications, and the minister of justice.

2. The financial, economic, and planning affairs committee, which comprises the prime minister, the minister of state for prime ministry affairs, the minister of industry and trade, the minister of finance, the minister of planning, the minister of energy, the minister of transport, the minister of occupied territories, and the Central Bank governor.

3. The occupied territories affairs committee, which comprises the minister of interior, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of occupied territories, and the minister of awqaf.

4. The legislation committee, which is made up of the deputy prime minister and education minister, the minister of justice, and the minister who specializes in the issue under discussion in coordination and consultation with the legislation department at the Prime Ministry.

Three Dailies Comment on Formation of New Cabinet

JN051502 [Editorial Report] The front page editorials of the three main Jordanian dailies on 5 April 1985 comment on the formation of the new Jordanian Cabinet under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. *AL-RA'Y*, *AL-DUSTUR*, and *SAWT AL-SHA'B* highlight the guidelines contained in King Husayn's letter of designation to Al-Rifa'i and agree that the formation of the new Cabinet takes place in decliate circumstances, thus requiring the services of dedicated and experienced men. *AL-RA'Y* says "King Husayn deemed it fit to entrust His Excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i with the formation of the new Cabinet because he is known to be committed to the message of this country and this nation, has far-sightedness, can staunchly assume responsibilities, and is capable of tackling the homeland's problems with efficiency, vigor, and loyalty."

SAWT AL-SHA'B says "that the formation of the new Cabinet under Zayd al-Rifa'i does not mean the end of a stage and the beginning of another one; it means only that a new elite of the sons of our country will assume responsibility after the responsibility of a former elite ended." *SAWT AL-SHA'B* adds that "the change of government in our country is relevant to the perpetuation of ambitions and the reaffirmation of the principles that his majesty has entrenched in the hearts of the citizens."

AL-DUSTUR thanks the 'Ubaydat Cabinet "for the services it had offered to Jordan under difficult circumstances" which the country continues to experience and expresses confidence "that the new Cabinet will assume its responsibilities to the best of its abilities in view of the wisdom and the great experience the new prime minister has in government management."

All three dailies emphasize the importance of the government's participation with the citizens in consolidating the domestic front, confronting the various challenges, and, as *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says, "pursuing the long march that will be enriched through the citizen's contribution and consolidated through a sharing of responsibility."

AL-DUSTUR notes that the formation of the new Cabinet under these delicate circumstances requires "united efforts to consolidate the domestic front so as to tackle all challenges and proceed

toward further progress and development," while *AL-RA'Y* believes that the new Cabinet assumes its responsibilities "completely supported and trusted by the leader of the march to translate the trends his majesty has defined on the domestic, economic, cultural, and political levels."

Welcoming the new Cabinet, *AL-DUSTUR* wishes it success and says "we are fully confident that this Cabinet, in view of the leader's trust and the support of the citizens, will fully assume the responsibilities with which it has been entrusted to consolidate Jordan's status and enhance its role."

AL-RA'Y stresses that "the real congratulations to the new Cabinet must go beyond mere wishes to participation in the implementation of its program," and adds: "from this premise, we will not spare it our responsible frankness or our support to enable it to translate the trend that the leader of the march and the patron of our one family has defined."

Transportation Minister on Attack on Alia Plane

JN051841 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn paid a surprise visit to Queen Alia International Airport today to receive the crew and passengers of the plane of the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Alia, which was exposed to a treacherous and evil attack yesterday as it was getting ready to take off from Athens International Airport to Amman.

PETRA interviewed Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd, who was at the airport to receive the plane's crew and passengers. 'Ubayd stressed that such actions will not stop our pan-Arab policy drawn up by King Husayn in his letter of designation to the new government, whether regarding our occupied territory, support for the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, or standing at the side of fraternal Iraq in its confrontation of the Iranian aggression. The minister added that Jordan's pan-Arab stands and its commitment to Arab soldiarity will not be affected by such actions.

The minister of transportation also greeted the plane's crew and all Alia employees, King Husayn's soldiers, who sincerely work for achieving Jordan's pan-Arab objectives.

The minister said the government has taken all necessary measures to protect passengers on board Alia planes and held contacts with all states to which Alia planes travel in order to prevent such actions.

He said that these states showed complete response and understanding in this regard.

The minister praised King Husayn's continuous care and concern for Alia. He denounced this criminal action, which does not serve our nation but the enemies of the Arab nation.

Attending the reception ceremony were the director of the Civil Aviation Authority and senior Alia officials.

'Arar on Talks With Israel, Relations With Syria

PM041350 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 Apr 85 pp 11-12

[Interview with Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, by Huda al-Murr in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Murr] Has Jordan been briefed on the results of President Mubarak's recent tour?

['Arar] Specifically, I do not know. This question should be addressed to the Egyptian information minister.

[Al-Murr] We are asking you this question in your capacity as Jordanian deputy prime minister.

['Arar] I cannot assess the Egyptian president's visit on the basis of the information we have as a Jordanian state.

[Al-Murr] We are asking about the visit in relation to the Jordanian situation, not the Egyptian situation.

['Arar] I think that President Husni Mubarak played his part quite well. Reactions to the visit have appeared in the Western and Arab media. I do not wish to go into details because much has already been said, and this is not within my jurisdiction anyway.

[Al-Murr] The U.S. reaction to the Egyptian president's visit was not encouraging in that the United States did not agree to hold direct negotiations with the PLO.

['Arar] That is not a new U.S. position. We have known it for a long time. Jordan has categorically rejected negotiation with Israel. A U.S. insistence on that would mean going back to square one.

[Al-Murr] By that do you mean seeking military solutions?

['Arar] It is difficult to answer that question directly, but the fuse of the region's problems is still there and if we go back to square one it would mean possible tension and a threat to world peace, unless the issue is settled.

It is clear at present that the situation does not call for much optimism, although we as a state have always been optimistic.

[Al-Murr] Should the situation go back to square one with nothing left except the military option, would Egypt, in your view, join in that option?

['Arar] Incidentally, I have not said that we are back to square one. Certainly, Jordan has not reached that point yet. In the final analysis, we are part of this region. When all doors and all roads are closed to peaceful solutions, then, we believe, many catastrophes will befall this region. That is everyone's prediction. If the problem is not settled peacefully through an international conference with the participation of all parties and all superpowers, including the Soviet Union, then world peace will, in my view, be short-lived.

[Al-Murr] There has been silence regarding the assassination of [PLO Executive Committee member] Fahd al-Qawasimah. It has been claimed that Jordan now knows the identity of the assassins. Why the silence?

['Arar] We never refrained from announcing our findings in the past. We will announce the final findings as soon as we have them. Throughout its history Jordan has never concealed any information regarding any crime on its territory or any information of interest to the public. Fahd al-Qawasimah was a man dedicated to a cause. I believe that the culprits chose him because he was a secure, contented, and innocent man who never felt that he had any enemies at all.

[Al-Murr] The full text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has not been published yet. Why? Is it not in the general interest to publish certain points?

['Arar] All the provisions of the agreement have been announced verbatim. Not a single point or even a single letter has been withheld. As to why Jordan was late in publishing the agreement, the delay was necessary in order to give the Palestinian brothers the chance to discuss the matter among themselves. Why? Because not all the brothers attended the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations.

[Al-Murr] But when the agreement was announced some brothers protested.

['Arar] And we again discussed and explained all points, which were then accepted by all those who had objections, and that was received well in Arab circles.

[Al-Murr] The agreement has met with Arab silence, an Egyptian welcome, and a Syrian outright rejection. King Husayn has frequently said that any move on the basis of that agreement is not possible without an Arab umbrella and an international umbrella.

['Arar] I believe that an Arab cover means an Arab majority. No solution is possible without prior Arab knowledge and unanimous agreement. As you know, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement contains two sets of ideas. The first concerns PLO-Jordanian relations, which are a purely internal affair which we both determine together. I do not believe that any Arab leader would interfere in or object to that. The second concerns the move at international level, in other words the call for an international conference to be attended by all international sides, including the Soviet Union, as well as all the Arabs including the PLO. It was this part of the agreement which required Arab approval. The entire part is derived from the Fes plan, which calls for an international conference with the participation of all parties. When such a solution is achieved the Arab role will be paramount. Anyway, envoys have conveyed the agreement to the Arab states.

[Al-Murr] What were their reactions?

['Arar] I cannot say that the Arab states, with the exception of Syria and Libya, have categorically opposed it. All the rest have responded to it. We did not want more than just that.

[Al-Murr] Western circles are saying that direct negotiations would be held in the event of a deadlock. How true is that?

['Arar] There will never be direct negotiations between us and Israel. The king has been frank and clear on this point. He has frequently stated this position on many occasions. That solution has been proposed to Jordan since Camp David and it has been rejected by the king and by all Jordan. Direct negotiations between us and Israel are out of the question. The king has particularly called for an international conference to be attended by the UN Security Council's permanent members with the participation of the Arab sides, including the PLO. The king has not claimed or agreed to negotiate on behalf of any Arab state. He called for complete withdrawal from the occupied territories. ['Arar ends]

Shifting to another subject, we asked Minister 'Arar about Jordan's relations with Syria:

He replied: "The relations with Syria are regrettably governed by a major factor related to Syria's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war. Jordan is sensitive on this particular point. We consider Syria and Iraq to be our natural rear in the event of a Zionist aggression against us. When we see Syria supporting a foreign state against an Arab state, Iraq, we naturally do not approve of Syria's position, and our relations with Syria will go from bad to worse as long as it maintains that position. Syria is not pleased with Jordan's attitude toward Iraq. If Syria upheld Arab resolutions and abided by the Arab League Charter and the joint defense pact we would have no problems with it. We do not have a party that we wish to promote in Syria and I do not believe that there are common factors to be disputed like, say, a river or territory that we covet. To us there is no difference between Syria and Iraq. They both constitute a rear for Jordan. However, when we see Syria and Libya supporting Iran in its unjust war against Iraq we get very upset."

[Al-Murr] Is the PLO involved?

['Arar] Syria's dispute with the PLO also upsets us, of course, but that is a dispute within the Arab home. Syria's dispute with and war against 'Arafat adversely affect our relations with it. Syria does not want any state to give 'Arafat refuge. Its war against the PLO has selfish motives. It does not want any state to host the PNC meetings. We did. Why? Because we consider that to be our right. We have our own views and they have theirs.

[Al-Murr] Is Syria's support for Iran as important as you make it out to be?

['Arar] Of course. If Syria had not supported Iran the war would have been over a long time ago and Iran would not have dared to boast that it can topple any Arab regime it wants or perhaps in the future think that it can occupy any part of the Arab homeland. That is a serious matter indeed.

Therefore I do not believe that the question of Jordanian-Syrian relations will be resolved before agreement is reached on that issue, particularly in view of the fact that information available to Iraq and other circles indicates that Syria is supplying Iran with arms. Libya is also financing and arming Iran in coordina-

tion with Syria. I naturally do not have the documents to prove that now, but it is clear and frank.

[Al-Murr] How do you assess the current events in Lebanon?

['Arar] I believe that Lebanon is moving toward cantonization.

There has been some trouble and the picture has not been quite clear regarding the Christian canton because the president comes from the Maronite canton.

I believe that matters will be settled in such a way as to let the canton system prevail in Lebanon, with a neutral president at the head.

[Al-Murr] Now that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has been concluded, and assuming that negotiations could proceed under an Arab and international umbrella, is Lebanon not likely to regain its old equilibrium and thus keep the cantons phantom at bay?

['Arar] Of course not. In the past it was claimed that the Palestinians were the cause of the Lebanese war, but since the resistance has left Lebanon and since the Lebanese war is still continuing, there is reason to believe that the Lebanese war is an internal sectarian problem. That is because the Lebanese infrastructure was based on sects. Every now and then the differences surface as a result of foreign interference and exploitation of the democratic atmosphere which once prevailed there.

Government Recognizes New Sudanese Regime
NC090626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Lebanese Government yesterday recognized the new Sudanese regime. Prime Minister Rashid Karami described the coup in Sudan as the embodiment of the will of the people in fraternal Sudan. He added: We must recognize everything that emanates from the people and everything that they choose.

Karami, U.S. Envoy Review Situation in South
NC081445 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew at 1100 today. Their discussion dealt with the serious situation in the south in light of the oppressive actions carried out by the Israeli occupation forces there, as well as in western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya. The meeting ended at 1230. The U.S. ambassador said that the discussion with Prime Minister Karami was useful. He declined to answer a question concerning Richard Murphy's visit to Lebanon. On leaving the government house, Prime Minister Karami was asked whether his meeting with the U.S. ambassador was at his request. He replied that it was undertaken at the ambassador's request. Karami said: Views were exchanged on developments in Lebanon, particularly in the south. I sensed that some of his views reflected a glimmer of optimism.

Karami on Urquhart Visit, UNIFIL Mandate
NC091403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The renewal of UNIFIL's mandate was discussed by President Amin al-Jumayyil and Brian Urquhart, assistant UN secretary general, this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, and Urquhart's assistant Jean-Claude Aime.

At the end of the meeting, Urquhart made the following statement:

After my visit to Lebanon, I went to Damascus, Israel, and Cyprus. I briefed the UN secretary general on the talks which I had with the Syrian, Israeli, and Lebanese Governments. We now have a clear-cut idea of the position held by both the Lebanese and Israeli Governments. I will visit Israel again before I leave for New York tomorrow to present a report to the UN secretary general. We must now adopt stands and see what will happen. I hope the results will be useful.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami then stated the following:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We have met with Mr Urquhart, who conveyed to us the Israeli position on the issue of renewing the emergency forces' mandate. As we understand it they approve the renewal; however, they expressed reservations regarding the role of these forces. They oppose the deployment of these forces up to the borders or on the international borders. Our stand on this is clear. We insist on taking UN Resolutions Nos 425, 426, 508, and 509 into consideration. These resolutions are clear and specific concerning the role of these forces, particularly with regard to achieving the withdrawal from Lebanon and to assisting the Lebanese authority, through its legitimate forces, to extend its authority over all land vacated by Israel. Therefore, it is unreasonable to relinquish these resolutions which support our right.

Mr Urquhart also conveyed to us the Syrian viewpoint, which supports and backs our stand and demands. This is the picture in general.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Karami] We expect the Security Council to support its decisions and stand. This is the least we expect from it, for we are the victims. We are also the state which believes the Security Council to be the sound authority capable of ending the occupation and restoring all our rights.

[Reporter] Do you expect the United States to veto the Security Council decision?

[Karami] I do not imagine this will happen. If anything of the sort does take place, it will be a stand that cannot be justified by those who have taken it or accepted by those who support the rights of people for independence and sovereignty. We have drawn attention to the Ansar detainees, who have been transferred to Israel. This represents a violation of international laws, particularly the fourth Geneva Convention. We have asked Mr Urquhart to take care of this issue. If we do not obtain the required results, we will call on the Security Council to resolve this issue.

[Reporter] Regarding events in Sidon and the decisions made at B'abda Palace last Saturday, what has happened to these decisions?

[Karami] We are following up the implementation of these decisions. These decisions have pursued a sound course and preparations are underway to implement all of them in due time. We are awaiting a statement by the Christian conference in Bkirki today so that we can know the real trend of our Christian brothers. I believe this trend will support the stands that aim at safeguarding Lebanon's unity and liberation and at asserting coexistence among its sons. The Army is now preparing to send forces to Sidon and nearby areas as soon as possible, perhaps within the next few hours, to support the citizens and protect their safety and security. [end recording]

Junblatt Blames Syria for Attacks on Observers
NC090615 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has accused Syria of responsibility for the recent attacks on French observers in Al-Shuwayfat. Elysee sources disclosed that French President Mitterrand recently received a message from Junblatt in which he tried to exonerate himself and his gunmen from responsibility for the

attacks. Junblatt accused pro-Syria Palestinians of killing the chief of the French observers.

Sidon Leaders Discuss Current Developments
NC081457 Beirut Doemstic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] A plenary meeting attended by Muslim and Christian leaders in Sidon and its environs ended at 1500 today without issuing any statement. During the meeting, the conferees agreed that events in Sidon were an Israeli plot implemented by Lebanese hands. The conferees discussed the enemy onslaught against Sidon and focused on the need of withdrawing all gunmen and of allowing the Lebanese Army to restore security and protect the people against attacks.

Palestinian Camp, Army Positions Receive Fire
NC081948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] It has been reported from Sidon that 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp received concentrated artillery fire at 1830 today from gun emplacements of the Lebanese Forces in Al-Hilaliyah. The shelling lasted until 1930 when the streets of the camp received intensive sniper fire. Meanwhile, clashes continued in the Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, and 'Abra areas between the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces, with the latter directing machinegun fire against Army positions.

Palestinians Direct Sniper Fire at Christian Areas
NC090913 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Palestinians and their allies are now directing heavy sniper fire at Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, and 'Abra. One person was killed in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah. Meanwhile, the influx of gunmen of Islamic organizations into Sidon continues. Funds raised during the Friday sermon were sent to the gunmen in Sidon.

Army Thwarts Israeli Sea Landing Attempt in Sidon
NC081512 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] While an Islamic-Christian conference was being held in Sidon's Maronite Bishopric today to deal with the current situation in Sidon and its eastern suburb, Ja'ja' militia were shelling Sidon and Palestinian camps with heavy caliber weapons. Over 20 people were killed or wounded as a result. Mean while, Ja'ja' militia brought military reinforcements to the villages of Al-'Addusiyah, Kafrwah, and 'Azzah in the Al-Za'hrani area.

Forces of the Lebanese Army deployed in Sidon's northern area repulsed an attempted Israeli sea landing from three gunboats. A number of artillery shells were fired at the Israelis, forcing them to retreat.

10 Killed, 2 Wounded in Israeli Raid
NC090727 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Authoritative security sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that a center of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front was the target of an Israeli raid on Shimlan early today. The sources asserted that the center was completely destroyed, adding that 10 Palestinians were killed and that 2 socialist gunmen, who happened to be in the area during the raid, were wounded.

Israeli Forces Surround Tyre, Raid Houses
NC090818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Israeli enemy forces surrounded Tyre at 0500 today with a large number of tanks and vehicles and began raiding houses. We will provide you with details as soon as we receive them. Meanwhile, the situation in Beirut is noticeably calm, following the reopening of all roads, including the Ring and Sodeco roads.

'Fierce Clashes' Erupt in Beirut Areas 9 Apr
NC091159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Fierce clashes took place on the Sodeco-Ra's al-Nab' combat line at 1230. Various types of rockets and artillery were used during the clashes. Gunmen in West Beirut are now directing sniper fire at Beirut's eastern residential areas. The security committee, which made a field tour at 1230, conducted the necessary contacts to end the clashes. Hezbollah gunmen in the Al-'Azm building are directing their machinegun and rocket fire at opposite positions.

Islamic Grouping Delegation Leaves for Damascus
NC091031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Islamic grouping, led by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban [Islamic Unification Movement leader] left for Damascus today for talks with Syrian officials.

Al-Asad Issues Decrees on New Government

JN081840 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1757 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued the following two decrees:

Decree No 1,043:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the president of the Republic decrees the following:

Article 1: The resignation of Dr Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf Al-Kasm's government shall be accepted.

Article 2: This decree shall be published and shall be communicated to all those who are concerned with its implementation.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic. Damascus, 8 April 1985

Decree No 1,044:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the president of the Republic decrees the following:

Article 1: The Government in the Syrian Arab Republic shall be formed as follows:

Prime Minister:
Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm
Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister:
General Mustafa Talas
Deputy Prime Minister for Services Affairs:
Mahmud Qaddur
Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs:
Dr Salim Yasin
Minister of Education:
Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad
Minister of Interior:
Muhammad Ghabbash
Minister of Higher Education:
Dr Kamal Sharaf
Minister of Transportation:
Engineer Yusuf al-Ahmad
Minister of Information:
Yasin Rajjuh
Minister of Local Administration:
Dr Muhammad Harbah
Minister of Supply and Internal Trade:
Riyad al-Haj Khalil
Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade:
Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi
Minister of Culture:
Dr Najah al-'Attar
Minister of Foreign Affairs:
Faruq al-Shar'
Minister of Tourism:
Dr Engineer Nawras al-Daqr
Minister of Health:
Dr Ghasub al-Rifa'i
Minister of Religious Trusts:
Dr Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib
Minister of Irrigation:
Engineer 'Abd al-Rahman Madani
Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs and Acting Minister of Labor and Social Affairs:
Antoine Jubran
Minister for Presidential Affairs:
Wahib Fadil
Minister of Electricty:
Engineer Kamil al-Baba
Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth:
Dr Engineer Ghazi al-Durubi
Minister of Construction:
Riyad Baghdadi
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs:
'Isam al-Na'ib
Minister of Housing and Utilities:
'Adnan Quli
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform:
Dr Engineer Mahmud al-Kurdi
Minister of Finance:
Dr Qahtan al-Suyufi
Minister of Industry:
Engineer 'Ali al-Tarabulsi
Minister of State for Planning Affairs:
Dr Sabah Baqjaji
Minister of State:
Dr Muhammad Jum'ah
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs:
'Abd al-Mun'im Hamawi
Minister of Communications:
Engineer Murad Quwwatli
Minister of State:
'Abd al-Hamid al-Munajjid
Minister of Justice:
Sha'ban Shahain
Minister of State:
Ghazi Mustafa

Article 2: This decree shall be published and shall be communicated to all those who are concerned with its implementation.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic.

Damascus, 8 April 1985

Al-Asad Talks With Siwar al-Dhahab, Al-Qadhdhafi

JN090532 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad last night conducted a telephone call with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab during which his excellency expressed his satisfaction with the recent developments in fraternal Sudan and wished him and his brothers success.

General Siwar al-Dhahab informed the president that he had summoned the Syrian charge d'affaires in Khartoum and had asked him to convey a message to the president. General Siwar

al-Dhahab thanked the president for the call and expressed his hope that Sudan's people would play their role in serving the Arab cause. He reiterated his greetings to the president and the Syrian Arab people.

President Hafiz al-Asad last night received a telephone call from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, during which the conversation dealt with the positive developments that took place in Sudan and which led to the downfall of Ja'far Numayri as a result of the policies he followed in all fields, especially in the field of Arab-Zionist conflict, his support for the Camp David agreements, and his involvement in the Zionist schemes. This matter contradicts the Sudanese people's desires and aspirations to take their place in the Arab position against the expansionist imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Colonel Qadhdhafi told al-Asad that he had spoken to General Siwar al-Dhahab on the telephone. He affirmed to the president his satisfaction with the talk that took place between him and General Siwar al-Dhahab.

Al-Asad Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message

JN081834 Damascus Televison Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and King Hassan II's special envoy, at 1900 today. Laraki conveyed to the president a message from the Moroccan king.

AL-THAWRAH Discusses Tasks Facing New Cabinet

JN090838 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* in a commentary today entitled "The New Cabinet and the Tasks of the Coming Phase," says that the resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress of the Ba'th Party and President Hafiz al-Asad's historic speech at the People's Assembly after he was sworn in as president, define the basic tasks of the new Cabinet. The paper adds that foremost among these tasks is stressing the sense of responsibility, especially since in the coming phase, we will work for expanding our economic, social, agricultural, industrial, and cultural development; and for building the progressive, socialist society. The tasks also include strict application of the principle of the supremacy of law and order; realizing a balance in the policy of wages, production, and prices; working to realize the strategic balance and complete liberation of all the occupied territories; and helping Lebanon to liberate its territory and effect reconciliation among the Lebanese people.

The paper continues: By implementing these directives, as enunciated by the Eighth Regional Congress and President Hafiz al-Asad, the new Cabinet will be able to realize many achievements by diligent, persevering efforts.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* says: The hopes that are pinned on the new Cabinet are many and legitimate. The highly qualified elements of the Cabinet constitute a realistic framework to realize national and pan-Arab tasks.

Damascus Commentaries Examine Sudanese Situation

New Leadership Praised

JN081445 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Ja'far Numayri's regime in Sudan has fallen. With this downfall, another experience of dependence on,linkage, and surrender to the United States; and of hostility to the forces of liberation, progress, and democracy on both the domestic and foreign levels has ended. This experience proves that hostility to the people will be the end of every ruler, and that alliance with the imperialist and Zionist enemies will certainly lead to isolation and humiliation, and to the garbage can of history.

Ja'far Numayri and his clique have distorted the fraternal Sudanese people's revolution and deviated from its goals. They also betrayed trust, falsified slogans and goals, and turned against the forces of revolution, liberation, progress, and Arabism. In the end, he became a symbol of imperialist agentry, hostility to the people's interests, and a cheap tool in the hands of imperialism and Zionism; this was in order to deal a blow to the Arab nation's cause and to transport the fuel of Israel's aggressive wars from the heart of Africa to the racist Zionist entity in Palestine.

Although Numayri gave all that Sudan could give, the United States could not protect him. He was left to fall down, like other agents who lost their link to their people and became a burden on imperialist policies in their regions. Imperialism has never been able to protect an agent ruler or an agent regime from the anger of the people and the revolt of the masses who aspire to liberation and progress. The experience of Arab rulers such as Nuri al-Sa'id, Anwar al-Sadat, and Ja'far Numayri, who linked their destity to imperialism, proves that dependence on imperialism will never lead to solving any of the issues that any society may face, solving the national cause, or persuading imperialism to turn against its strategic ally, Israel. Instead, it will lead to further concessions at the expense of the people's honor, liberation, food, and rights. Everybody who follows in the steps of Numayri and Al-Sadat will certainly face their fate. People may wait and they may be patient, but they will not remain silent indefinitely over the treacherous rulers who serve imperialism, even through the misuse of religion and religious feelings.

Our fraternal people in Sudan have rejected affilation with imperialism, and have rejected humiliation and ignominy. As they have great wealth and energy, the Sudanese people have also rejected the famine that has been imposed by affiliation with monopolies and by placing national wealth in the hands of foreigners. The Sudanese people have the right to organize their affairs, choose their own path, and settle accounts with those who have betrayed them and distorted their will. No side, whether close to or far from Sudan, has the right to interfere in the Sudanese people's domestic affairs, to dictate its will on them, or

to claim that it has rights in Sudan — a claim that the Sudanese people reject. The history of the fraternal Sudanese people confirms that Sudan will adhere to liberation, democracy, progress, and Arabism. The Arab nation's masses will be happy over fraternal Sudan's return to its natural place among the Arab forces that are hostile to imperialism and that struggle to achieve liberation, progress, and unity.

Palestine Broadcast

JN090634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "Palestine Broadcast" feature]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation, the punishment that has been inflicted on Sudan's ruler Ja'far Numayri is the living example of the future that awaits all those reactionaries who have placed themselves at the service of imperialism and adopted bargaining stands, or rather adopted to conspire against the Palestine question. By destroying the Numayri rule, Sudan's people not only destroyed a deteriorating economic situation that reached the utmost limits of deterioration but also destroyed the Numayri rule; this rule stood by the Camp David regime that colluded with the Zionists in transferring the Falasha Jews across Sudan to the Zionist entity and provided facilities to the U.S. multinational forces. They destroyed the rule which, throughout its term, repressed our Arab people's sons in Sudan in a way that turned this period into the darkest in Sudan's history despite the many dark periods suffered by the Sudanese people . If the Sudanese popular unanimity on rejecting the Numayri regime shows the extent to which the Numayri regime had reached in its deviation, then this unanimity also shows the extent of Yasir 'Arafat's deviation. Less than 2 years ago, 'Arafat rushed to offer military aid to Numayri to confront the forces that opposed his rule. 'Arafat's stand exposed how far he actually went in the service of, and in alliance with, the renegade forces of darkness and deviation.

These same facts are revealed by observing the nature of the very close and special relationship between 'Arafat and the regimes of Mubarak, Husayn, and Saddam. Exactly the same relationship existed between 'Arafat and the Numayri regime.

The Sudanese people's uprising against Numayri's rule is similar to the Palestinian people's uprising against the 'Arafat leadership. It embodies the live fact that the Arab masses will not kneel or surrender to those who violated their will and that these masses will continue their struggle until their aspirations of liberation, progress, and unity are achieved.

Peres Discusses Economic, Political Issues

TA051208 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Apr 85 pp 4-6

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Sever Plotsker and Dalya Shehori at the Prime Minister's Office on 1 April]

[Text] [Question] There are feelings of depression and frustration in the Histadrut because during the second package deal real wages dropped significantly and the workers were not compensated.

[Answer] There is no reason for this. I think that during the first and second package deals, despite the apparent wage control, the situation of the workers improved and buying power was maintained. Now, at the beginning of April, all workers in Israel are receiving a 13-percent wage increase.

[Question] However, this comes after two very major price rises in less than a week.

[Answer] Yes, but now the prices will be stable for the next 2 months. This stabilization of prices is beneficial from the point of view of the worker and his income. Of course, the economic situation is difficult, and it cannot be remedied without taking frequent measures. The choice that confronted the Israeli economy is the same choice confronting every democratic country's economy: either striking even harder, especially in the sphere of unemployment, or curbing negative processes and healing the situation without causing unemployment. We have chosen the second alternative. All the predictions regarding unemployment during January, February, and March were proven false. At the moment there is actually no real unemployment.

[Question] Nevertheless, the public regards the second package deal as a failure, and it is a fact that it has been replaced by a third deal. In what way is this deal better than its predecessor?

[Answer] The second package deal did not fail; it just never really took off. It is still too early to judge, but I think that we are the only democratic country in the world that tries to implement economic measures by means of an economic agreement. It is a very interesting and novel attempt.

The second-plus package deal has an advantage over the first deal in that it does not contain latent inflation. Now, following the price adjustments, we want to maintain the level of subsidies and not increase it. The workers and manufacturers, each did their part, and this should ensure 4 months of stability.

[Question] You spoke about latent inflation as though it were something bad, but do you not feel that in order to suppress inflation, it is necessary to have latent inflation? That is to say, in order to eliminate inflationary expectations — which are one of the main causes of inflationary spiraling — should we not implement a continual freeze despite all the costs to the state budget?

[Answer] Yes, such a step could be taken, but one must be careful of two things. First, care must be taken that the subsidies do not increase and destroy the state budget. At the end of the first package deal, subsidies reached $1.8 billion. So, although you are reducing inflation, you are causing the budget to swell to unacceptable proportions.

Second, care must be taken not to subsidize the devaluation, that is, to revalue the exchange rate. During the package deals, we have maintained a real devaluation. The manufacturers agreed to absorb approximately 20 percent of the real devaluation, and herein lies the dilemma, since inflation cannot be fought only from the point of printing money.

[Question] However, we are continually trying to fight inflation by cutting budgets and reducing subsidization, and still we fail and inflation returns.

[Answer] We are not failing. When this government was established, inflation was 24.5 percent per month; it has already reached 3.5 percent a month. Later, during the break between package deals, it reached 13.5 percent. We intend to bring inflation down to 8.7 percent per month within 3-4 months, and the second-plus package deal has a chance of achieving this.

[Question] You once spoke about price rises of 1-2 percent a month. Does that not seem to be a better objective than 7-8 percent?

[Answer] I said 7-8 percent within a few months. I hope that by the end of the year inflation will be much lower.

[Question] The professors from the United States who were here recently recommended a number of economic steps, some of which were complex. How do they look to you?

[Answer] First of all, I am pleased with what they did not recommend. The two things they did not recommend were a large devaluation, which we reject outright, and canceling the linkage systems. These were not recommended.

[Question] Nevertheless, there is a far-reaching change in the monetary rules of the game being proposed.

[Answer] They are indeed proposing this, but they did not include canceling the linkage systems in their recommendations. The other measures they proposed can, in my opinion, be more or less implemented. The devaluation and cancellation of the linkage systems were the two main problems in previous U.S. proposals that we rejected.

[Question] Is U.S. aid really conditional on our agreeing to the professors' recommendations?

[Answer] The Americans did not make conditions. They said: You tell us what your objectives are; you determine them. We do not want to interfere. They then listed our proposals.

[Question] What objective for inflation did they put down, quoting us?

[Answer] Inflation of 7-8 percent per month, within 4-5 months. They also agreed with our idea of maintaining a real devaluation without implementing a one-time drastic devaluation.

[Question] What about the budget cuts? Are the decisions made so far sufficient?

[Answer] What we have done so far regarding the budget is to reduce the volume of expenditures to the level stipulated in the budget. In my opinion, the previous government spent $2-3 billion beyond the original budget. All the cuts were actually intended to bring expenditures down to the approved budgetary level. As for the current budget, we reduced state expenditures by $1.8 billion, thus reducing the budget to a slightly lower level than last year's. Now we will have to actually reduce the budget even more.

[Question] Not to deviate from the approved budget is something of an achievement already.

[Answer] I think there are some more things that should be done, several additional reforms. One of the main things that should be done is to further reduce the subsidy for public transportation which today stands at 268 percent, namely $268 million. In my opinion, this is not only a subsidy for the passengers but also for the drivers. Second, we will have to establish order in dealing with the issue of government-owned rental housing which is monopolized by the 'Amidar and 'Amigur companies. There are 1 million people today who live in 120,000 apartments that are subsidized. These people pay $3 per month per rental, and this is a ridiculous situation.

[Question] Do you intend to sell the apartments to them?

[Answer] Yes, even at a low price so that we can put an end to this subject. The third thing we will have to do is to reduce the budget for public services. The correct way here would be to shift to a 5-day work week, 5 paid days per week.

[Question] Has the Histadrut not given its consent to this?

[Answer] Listen, the Histadrut as well does not want more money printed. The printing of money is the biggest enemy of Israeli workers.

These are some of the budgetary reforms we will have to make. We will also have to implement tax reform. The objectives of tax reform should be two-fold: to collect more taxes from those who do not pay and to lower taxes in the productive sector. All the reforms I am mentioning may give us an income and at the same time reduce expenditures by $500 to $600 million, even as soon as in the current fiscal year [1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986].

[Question] Are the public's financial assets and savings outside the sphere of taxation?

[Answer] Taxation of assets is much more complicated. For a very long time we discussed the imposition of taxes on apartments. The trouble is that a residential apartment is an asset that does not produce income. Let us say that a person built a house in an Ashqelon neighborhood and this cost him $100,000, while today it is worth $300,000. He does not have an additional income of $200,000, and if a 1 percent tax were imposed on the value of his house, he would have had to pay $3,000 per year. Where will he get this money?

[Question] He should get it from his regular income, logically.

[Answer] This is why we have to deal with his income and not property.

[Question] Where do we stand in regard to the defense budget? Nothing much as been left by all these cuts.

[Answer] There is a big gap between the approved defense budget and the actual expenditures. The defense minister estimates the difference to be about $0.6 billion: that is, defense lost about $0.6 billion.

[Question] Was there a deviation from the budget last year?

[Answer] Yes, there was actually a deviation of hundreds of millions of dollars. Today it is difficult to stick to the defense budget but this is what we want to do. In addition to this, we are concluding our stay in Lebanon. This will not be reflected in a reduced defense budget this year, but an additional $150 to $200 million will be saved in coming years.

[Question] The main question is: When will we find ourselves on the international border? Two weeks ago you said that within 8 to 10 weeks we will evacuate most of Lebanon. It seems to me that a few days ago you repeated that we will evacuate Lebanon within 8 to 10 weeks. In other words, nothing has changed for us while time is continuing to pass.

[Answer] A few days ago I said that a week earlier I quoted this time frame. One of the problems here is that I am exptected to quote what others thought they had heard. I am quite precise with my remarks. I have not changed the time frame.

[Question] Is it then correct to say that the date involved will be the end or middle of May?

[Answer] I will not say more than what I have already said.

[Question] When you say most of Lebanon, do you mean that within 8 to 10 weeks from a week ago stage two of the withdrawal will be over?

[Answer] We will be beyond this; we will be almost at the end of stage three.

[Question] For several weeks now some Cabinet ministers have wanted to hold the discussion of the third stage of the withdrawal early, so that it will be possible to implement this immediately following the second stage. Why was this discussion put off? Why was the discussion not held yesterday, for instance?

[Answer] This is because the discussion should be linked to lines in the area. It is pointless to advance the discussion before there is even a possibility of actual implementation.

[Question] What do you mean?

[Answer] We cannot accelerate the evacuation by speeding up the discussion of it.

[Question] If the IDF knows what the government's position is, is it not possible that the withdrawal will be faster still?

[Answer] No evacuation move is accidental; no such move is a result of the existence or the absence of a decision. We are very particular about this — namely, decisions do not delay the evacuation.

[Question] There were two, very miserable expressions lately, "the heavy-handed policy" and the "scorched earth policy." What can you say about this?

[Answer] I am not sure they were said. I heard the defense minister deny the expression of "scorched earth" which was attributed to him, and I do not know who uses the "heavy-handed" phrase. I definately agree that these are undesirable expressions. Our policy is to defend the lives of our soldiers. We have no intention of creating "scorched earth," but sometimes there are undesirable headlines for a policy that is defensive by nature. I would define our policy as one of launching a war when we had no choice but withdrawing when we do have a choice.

[Question] On another subject, the Mubarak initiative or ideas — there is a feeling that this either fell apart or that a very low profile is being maintained. Where does this issue stand today?

[Answer] The Mubarak initiative as well as ours opened a closed situation. We have not yet reached a settlement yet, but we have not stopped the formal or informal negotiations yet. The negotiations will continue until we reach arrangements.

[Question] Can you specify a little of what is done on the informal level?

[Answer] On the informal level we are trying to arrive at a situation where we will be able to settle all disputed issues. We are talking of "the package deal between Egypt and ourselves," namely, not to link Israeli-Egyptian relations to a single issue such as Tabah. We have no objection to making Tabah an issue in the negotiations. This is what the talks are currently about.

[Question] A week ago you said for the first time, during a Cabinet meeting, that Israel prefers to discuss issues pending between Egypt and Israel within a package framework, rather than beginning a discussion on the Tabah issue alone. Some said that with that decision you had, as it were, adopted the position of the foreign and defense ministers; but others, in contrast, said that the statement was directed at Mubarak rather than for domestic consumption, since some change has occurred in the Egyptian stance. There is some Egyptian readiness to discuss Tabah within a package framework. Can you clarify this whole issue?

[Answer] It is correct that in Egypt too there were two opinions, one that focused on Tabah, and another which said: Let us try to solve the pending problems. I believe that Mubarak wants a situation of openness. I believe that the Egyptian formula: Let the Israeli-Egyptian relations not disrupt our return to the Arab world and let our return to the Arab world not disrupt Israeli-Egyptian relations, is a true formula. One thing must not be done at the expense of the other.

[Question] You have accumulated many "Muabarak hours" to date, but all via envoys, written notes, and messages. You have not met yet; is it not about time you met?

[Answer] If you have any complaint for me, I must say I was convinced by the argument. I am prepared to meet.

[Question] What prevents Mubarak from holding a meeting?

[Answer] I do not know. I myself would not have wanted to turn the matter of the meeting between us into a sort of compensation for something. I think that such a meeting would have a positive value. However, I would not want to turn it, through too much talk, into such an enormous asset that when we finally obtain it we will be in a state of "euphoria." I view the meeting as a tool for improving relations, but I would not turn it into an objective on its own. I am a little troubled by the excessive importance attached to such a meeting.

[Question] How do you view the role that the United States is, or rather is not, playing in the entire affair of contacts which have taken place since the Mubarak initiative "broke out"?

[Answer] I am full of appreciation for the U.S. position.

[Question] The feeling is that the United States is rather passive.

[Answer] Passiveness is sometimes a correct method too. The United States tells those who knock on its door the following: Gentlemen, do not forget that the peace called for is not between Jordan and the United States but between Jordan and Israel; second, do not expect us to enter talks that stand no chance right from the beginning. We are prepared to contribute to a move that stands a chance, and if you think that we can impose a solution on Israel this is a mistake. We do not assume this since it is doomed to failure. Third, they turn to the Palestinians and say: If you want to come, please. The Palestinians know our conditions and either they accept or reject them. If they do, fine; if they do not, that is also fine. We have no complaints, but we are no partner.

There is a very close coordination between the United States and ourselves, and there have been almost no disagreements between us.

[Question] Do you expect the emergency aid soon?

[Answer] I believe this is possible if we meet the conditions we spelled out. The United States is very careful not to appear as if it were trying to impose its economic philosophy on us. It did ask us, however, about our parameters, our objectives. The United States said: We are prepared to accept these as milestones, if you succeed in passing them.

[Question] How do you view Richard Murphy's upcoming trip to the region? What should he really do?

[Answer] I would say this is a routine trip to examine if there is a real breakthrough in the obstinate Arab position. Murphy is a very careful diplomat. The United States is making great efforts not to burn its fingers unnecessarily. I would say his trip is being

made in order to feel the pulse, to see whether there is any openness on the Arab side.

[Question] These explorations also include talks with Palestinians about the chances of having them join a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

[Answer] This is not the first time that a Western diplomat is coming to the area and talking to Palestinians who are not members of the PLO. I assume that the current mission will not include talks with PLO members, but one should not rule out the possibility that it may include talks with Palestinians who are not members of the PLO; there is nothing new about that. The United States takes great pains not to go back on its avowed positions and it has rightly realized that in those places where it intervened it suffered a disappointment, whereas it is being sought after in those places where it did not get involved. For example, it got involved in Lebanon, and what did it get out of it? On the other hand, it did not meddle with Iraq and the latter is now courting it; Algiers is also wooing it and so is the entire Arab world precisely because it took such a position. Had the United States been too eager or gotten overly involved, all of us — the Americans, the Arabs, and ourselves — would have been disappointed.

[Question] You talk about Palestinians who are not members of the PLO. The question is whether one can draw such a clear distinction between those who are members of the PLO and those who support it. We have our own criteria, but is reality compatible with the criteria we are trying to impose, such as Menahem Begin's classic statement that "we will not put them under a microscope" or when we tell the United States "yes to talks with Palestinians, no to negotiations?" Where do talks end and negotiations begin? How can you draw such subtle distinctions?

[Answer] The PLO is an organization bent on using terrorism. Anybody who is an official member of that organization or who, for example, gives or accepts orders to shoot belongs to the PLO. I distinguish between those who carry guns and those who do not — and the former belong to the PLO. When I talk about guns I do not mean it only in the literal sense of the word.

[Question] What about those who identify with the PLO's ideology?

[Answer] We do not check thoughts, we check weapons.

[Question] Do you believe a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation may be formed that would be acceptable to us, the United states, and Egypt?

[Answer] It is not in our pocket yet but it is not impossible. The very fact that in the Arab world as well there are different tunes points in that direction.

[Question] If a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is formed will it enjoy sufficient leeway from the government, which is a coalition with the Likud?

[Answer] Yes, I assume so. This is provided for in the government's basic guidelines.

[Question] What if you get down to specific discussions, say about the possibility of territorial compromise which the Alignment supports and the Likud opposes?

[Answer] Then there might be problems. However, we should first of all begin these discussions. In our opinion, we should do everything we can in order to speed up the beginning.

[Question] At a later stage, would you rule out the possibility of calling it quits in regard to the Likud?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to exhaust every possibility that can be exhausted together.

[Question] With your permission, we will go over to the question of our relations with various countries. When you took office, many people thought that we might go back to the era of the great Israeli-French friendship because the current French president has very close and friendly relations with you. However, it turned out that there is greater anti-Semitism in France today than we ever experienced in the past; Minister Moshe Shahal arrived in Paris and had to wait 5 days before the French premier received him; and France voted in favor of condemning Israel at the Security Council.

[Answer] The story about Shahal is not true. This was simply a technical mishap and a meeting was arranged as soon as the premier learned about it. He did not know about this because he was not informed.

[Question] What about anti-Semitism and the vote at the Security Council?

[Answer] I do not know any other democratic government that fights anti-Semitism as seriously as Mitterrand's government does. For example, on the issue of the Arab boycott there is no other government that went to such great lengths as the French Government did. We correspond regularly and maintain a dialogue and, despite everything, our relations are definitely very special. On the question of the vote at the Security Council, I do not want to justify this move; it was certainly very painful. France may have its own ideas about the role it should play in the Middle East. In the golden age of our relationship there were unpleasant French votes at the United Nations. I do not want to justify it, but this is how things are.

[Questions] A feeling of vagueness surrounds the issue of the nuclear reactors. At some point it was said that we would have to check whether such a project would be worthwhile, whereas now it seems that we are discussing the financing conditions with the French. Has a decision been made to purchase the reactors?

[Answer] This takes a very long time to check because such a project entails very important economic problems. We want conditions whereby the nuclear reactors would not cost us more than coal-powered reactors. It takes many months to check such a project.

[Question] Since we are talking about vagueness, we may just as well ask about the Voice of America. Have we already approved the U.S. request to set up a relay station in Israel which would broacast to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We said we would be prepared to have experts of both sides look into such a possibility. We will make a decision as soon as this examination has been completed.

[Question] Will this decision be submitted to the Cabinet for its approval?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Will this issue not actually be submitted to the Cabinet after the legal and technical aspects have been concluded by way of a fait accompli?

[Answer] If the results of the examination are positive, then we will endorse this proposal. We are not examining this possibility in order to give a negative answer, we are looking into it in order to see whether such a possibility exists.

[Question] Your friendship with the current Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, is well known. Can we expect Spain to establish relations with us in the near future?

[Answer] I do not want to comment on this question. I do not think such a comment at this junction would be effective. I had expected him to make such a move but he did not. We will wait for some time; we are working on this subject.

[Question] Another friendly prime minister is Nicolae Ceausescu. When you met him, he was prepared to look into the possibility of having the Soviet Union restore relations and the PRC establish relations with Israel. Have you heard anything about this since then?

[Answer] No, he is constantly traveling. However, he has reiterated this position in various public interviews.

[Question] Has he reiterated that he is willing to approach the Soviet Union and the PRC?

[Answer] Yes. One should distinguish between the opening and final stages. We opened many possibilities but the processes have not yet matured. They have begun and that is a very big change. I do not stand with a stopwatch in hand every day and wait for these overtures to bear fruit; that would be foolish. This is a lengthy process and I have as much patience as it takes.

[Question] Finally, let us talk about the government's performance. It seems there has been more polarization than cooperation in the last few months between the Alignment and the Likud. Do you think this government will last 4 years?

[Answer] As long as it is able to perform — and I am not judging it by words, but rather by actions — I will support its existence. The fact remains that one of the most fateful decisions — the withdrawal from Lebanon — is being implemented. I also believe that, despite all the difficulties, the economic plan is also being implemented.

[Question] New immigrants from Ethiopia are celebrating Passover with us this year. Would you like to tell them anything on this occasion? Would you like to say something to the Israeli nation on the occasion of Passover?

[Answer] The arrival of the Ethiopian immigrants was an unforgettable experience. They were sort of resurrected from the depths of the history of our people and posed a new question mark on the uniqueness of the Jewish nation and its common fate. There are no black Jews or white Jews, there are only believing Jews. Faith, rather than the color of their skin, helped them overcome numerous difficulties and pay such a high price to remain one people.

To the Israeli nation I would like to say that despite all the criticism we hear, we are one of the freest and most independent nations in the world. Of course, we are the only Jewish state. This is how it has been and this is how it will continue to be. This country belongs to free and believing people and I am proud to be part of it.

Peres, Shamir Agree to Tabah Arbitration

TA081100 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
8 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] In unofficial political consultations held recently in Jerusalem, the prime minister and the vice prime minister agreed that if Egypt consents to send its ambassador back to Israel and improve commercial and tourism relations, Israel will accept Egypt's demand to transfer the Tabah dispute to international arbitration.

This position has been conveyed to Egypt's leaders, and now both countries are thinking about preparations for a summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and President Mubarak. If and when this summit is convened, a decision will be made at it about a "package deal" of returning the ambassador, normalizing relations, and transferring the Tabah dispute to the aforementioned arbitration.

Political sources have told *DAVAR* that the summit appears to be "a matter of only a few weeks — as far as can be seen, at the beginning of May."

However, Israel will emphasize that before it agrees to transfer the dispute over Tabah to international arbitration, as emerges from a clause in the peace agreement between the two countries, it will try to obtain guarantees from Egypt that will promise Israel the possibility of continuing to direct the tourism projects in the area, which include the public beach, Rafi Nelson's holiday village, and the Sonesta Hotel.

Egypt Prepared To Accept Discussion of 'All' Issues

TA081950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Egypt is prepared to accept the principle that all issues pending between Israel and Egypt be discussed in the bilateral talks. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that on the matter of Tabah, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes he will be able to convince the vice prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, to agree to some formula of arbitration in the framework of settling all pending issues. In contrast, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister has not changed his mind; he is opposed to arbitration and suggests that conciliation be first discussed in regard to the Tabah issue.

Egypt's 'Ali Invites Minister Weizman to Cairo

TA090549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman has been invited to Cairo to meet with President Mubarak. He will leave for Egypt next week. Our political correspondent reports that the invitation came from Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and that the visit has been described as private. Weizman will meet with the foreign minister this morning to coordinate his trip. Israel's ambassador in Egypt will also participate in all Weizman's meetings in Cairo.

Rabin Opposes BETAR Move to Khirbat al-Rumaythah

TA081846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister is determined to prevent the ceremony planned for tomorrow to mark the transfer of the BETAR [Likud youth movement] Center to Khirbat al-Rumaythah, despite the attempt by the Likud ministers to persuade him to change his mind. They claimed that the transfer of the BETAR Center does not violate the status quo. The defense minster, however, replied by saying that settlement moves must be decided on by the government. Minister Arens said earlier that as far as he knows, the defense minister does not have the authority to prevent the ceremony from being held. Arens said he expects the issue will be debated in the next Cabinet session. Arens noted, nevertheless, that he is a member of the government, and if the defense minister has forbidden the ceremony, he will not participate in it. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that security forces today removed a container that was placed in Khirbat al-Rumaythah a few days ago.

Rabin Meets Urquhart To Discuss Situation in Lebanon

Change in UNIFIL Deployment

TA081742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel will not agree to a change in UNIFIL's deployment that alters the status quo. According to Rabin, the inner Cabinet has not yet decided on the date for the IDF redeployment in southern Lebanon. The defense minister said this to Brian Urquhart, the UN under secretary general, who briefed Rabin today on the talks he conducted in Damascus on UNIFIL's future in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] Defense Minister Rabin today explained to the UN under secretary general that Israel's proposal for arrangements had failed due to Syrian pressurs. Israel's sole recourse now is a unilateral move, and UNIFIL does not really have an important role in such a move. Rabin described the evolution of Shi'ite terrorism, noting that under these new circumstances Shi'ite terrorism is now tantamount to international terrorism in the full sense of the word, with the Shi'ites hitting UNIFIL, Israel, the United States, and France.

After hearing details of Urquhart's trip to Syria — incidentally, Urquhart met there with the foreign minister and not the president — Rabin said Israel will not agree to a UNIFIL deployment that changes the status quo, namely, deploying UNIFIL southward toward the international border. Israel, Rabin said, reserves the right to act in its defense, and will defend its citizens with firepower or with a mobile defense. We will not remain idle if an attack is launched against us, Rabin said.

Rabin explained to Urquhart the main points of the defensive deployment in the security zone, emphasizing that Lebanese will be in charge of defending this zone and themselves. Rabin added that the inner Cabinet has not yet determined the date for the completion of the redeployment in southern Lebanon.

The UN under secretary general is now leaving for a quick round of visits — a 1-day visit to Damascus and Beirut. Tomorrow he will return to Jerusalem and at the end of the week he will return to New York to brief the UN secretary general about his meetings. The course now emerging is to extend the UN mandate in southern Lebanon by another 6 months. [end recording]

Renewal of Al-Naqurah Talks

TA090638 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
9 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Israel is prepared to renew the Al-Naqurah talks and discuss with Lebanon various proposals for security arrangements in the areas it will evacuate in the south. This position was recently voiced by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in their talks with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart and his aid, Jean-Claude Aime. Senior sources in Jerusalem emphasized that both Israel and the United Nations are not optimistic about the chances of resuming the talks with Lebanon in view of Syria's opposition and the weakness of the central government in Beirut.

In their talks with the UN representatives, Rabin and Kimche explained that Israel is still interested in an orderly transfer of the areas that will be evacuated soon to either UNIFIL troops or the Lebanese Army. They nevertheless emphasized that there is no intention of giving up the maneuvering room of the army of

southern Lebanon, backed by the IDF, in the security strip along the international border. At this point, it seems that with the agreement of the United States and the countries participating in it, UNIFIL's mandate will be extended by another 6 months and it will maintain its current deployment.

In the talks, Rabin pointed out that Syria's isolation has increased its involvement in terrorist attacks and said he was not certain this involvement would stop once the IDF gets out of Lebanon. In his opinion, the Syrians want to demonstrate their uniqueness to the Cairo-Amman-'Arafat-Baghdad axis. The defense minister noted that Israel would be prepared to reach an agreement in which UNIFIL troops would take over wide areas along the Israel-Lebanese border as well as along the line separating the Syrians from the areas under Lebanon's control.

The defense minister expressed doubts about UNIFIL's ability to curb terrorism and roadside bombs. He described Shi'ite terrorism as part of the international terrorism that does not spare the countries that have condemned Israel for its operations in Lebanon. He recounted that the Shi'ites had previously threatened to kill 15 U.S. officers serving with UNIFIL if the Americans vetoed the proposed denunciation by the Security Council. Rabin told Urquhart that the Lebanese Army could not be counted on because there have been cases when Lebanese Army soldiers "moonlighted" for the Amal militia with the help of Lebanese Army tanks. Rabin stated that under no circumstances whatsoever would the IDF be Lebanon's policeman and intervene in its affairs after the evacuation.

Rabin held a second meeting with Urquhart yesterday in which it was almost conclusively noted that UNIFIL's mandate would be extended for another 6 months, with the agreement of all the incumbent countries to retain its current deployment. Rabin told Urquhart that the government had not yet approved the final date of the withdrawal but that this was only a matter of weeks.

Chief of Staff Levi Discusses IDF, S. Lebanon

TA051118 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
5 Apr 85 p 15

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Ze'ev Schiff and Re'uven Pedatzur, in the chief of staff's office on 2 April]

[Excerpts] Question: Are you satisfied with orders such as: "Shoot at anything that moves"?

Answer: Just as in the past we have not whitewashed everything that did not move, so today we do not shoot at anything that moves. This expression reflects a certain mood. I object to such orders, and therefore they are not given. I also do not accept the idea that the IDF is in Lebanon in order to protect itself. We are there because our objective is to ensure the safety of our northern border.

Question: Much was said about the negative influence arising from the friction with the local population, particularly since the beginning of the searches in the Shi'ite villages.

Answer: The very fact that a war must be conducted in areas populated by civilians in the long term disrupts the operation of the army as a fighting body. I want to give an example from a different area: The fact that it is a military officer who has to license a Qalqilyah taxi driver is a factor that disrupts the army's activity. Today I send soldiers to a village in southern Lebanon to search for weapons. The soldiers face a very unpleasant situation — they have to search inside houses. I do not believe that there is even one inhabitant whose house we search, even if this is done with the utmost politeness, who will become more sympathetic toward us. These are accumulating damages. The operational problem that we face in Lebanon causes this friction with the population. It is not always the population that is responsible for the attacks, but the perpetrators live within it. This friction is entirely negative.

Question: As chief of staff, did you slow down the pace of the withdrawal?

Answer: It was decided that the withdrawal will be carried out in phases. The decision is proceeding according to plans, and we are even ahead of schedule. There is no technical reason for slowing up the withdrawal. However, the detailed timetable and the various details of the military operation connected with the withdrawal must not be publicized before we act in the territory. The very idea of withdrawal, in my opinion, is open to debate. I believe that we must do it in gradual stages, examining the situation after each stage. We will finish the second phase and then come to the government, discuss the issue and then decide about the future.

Question: Following the withdrawal will it really be necessary to use the "scorched earth" method?

Answer: I can say with certainty that we intend to protect the northern border not only from an enemy organized as a regular army, but also from terrorism. There is an unequivocal difference between all the phases of our deployment in southern Lebanon and between Metulla, Ma'yan Barukh, and Dovev. I believe that those who will want to continue attacking us will remain, and therefore a deterrent force must be found. I do not use expressions such as scorched earth, but it must be understood that we will not withdraw from Metulla as a result of terrorist acts.

Question: How do you view our future relations with the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]?

Answer: The ASL is a local force, and like all other Lebanese factors its power is limited to the arrangements and context in which it operates. The ASL with other local security bodies have the ability to ensure calm in the sector in which they operate. However, the ASL has to lean on another power, and this power is the IDF. The IDF's support, which was decided on by the government, is the principle. The implementation of this principle will depend upon the situation.

Question: Do you see us directly involved in the framework of this support?

Answer: I recommend that we act in accordance with the assessment that we will be directly involved in fighting terrorism

in Lebanon, and not acccording to the illusion that we are leaving Lebanon and that everything is arranged. I warn against this illusion. There are many factors besides the Shi'ite community that want to hurt us. I agree with the assessment that most of the Shi'ite community wants to maintain peaceful relations with us. They will be able to withstand the pressure of the extremist elements in the Shi'ite community, the Palestinians and the Khomeyniists. Therefore it is an illusion to believe that there is a theoretical chance for consolidating the main body in the Shi'ite community and for stabilizing the situation.

Question: In your opinion, how should we view the role of UNIFIL in the future?

Answer: The results of UNIFIL's activity can be positive only when there is an arrangement for an area specified for its activity. However, if this force operates under threat from Shi'ite extremists, then it will be a negative force from our point of view. After all, there is evidence that some UNIFIL soldiers, as well as officers, cooperated with the terrorists after 1978.

It is true that some of this cooperation stemmed from a certain ideological approach. However, part of it was that the UNIFIL soldiers were afraid of getting hurt. Today this fear is much greater. Therefore I believe that UNIFIL will not help us. It will be under outside influence, and this will allow for attacks against us. The presence of UNIFIL will also limit our freedom of action in the zone of its deployment.

Question: Do you believe that we should set a red line for the Syrians in Lebanon?

Answer: Today there are three Syrian divisions on the Golan Heights, and there is a certain line, I do not know the color, that prevents them from taking action against us. We also have vital interests in Lebanon, and they are well understood even if we do not define them by a "red line". Whoever acts against these interests knows that he can expect us to react. I do not like to set lines, because sometimes they tie us up instead of giving us freedom of action. Our vital interests are well known to all. In my opinion the theoretical debate does not contribute to our interests, and perhaps even causes damage.

Air Force Strikes 'Terrorist Base' in Lebanon

TA090507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this morning attacked a terrorist base near the village of Shimlan in the area of Al-Damur in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely and the pilots reported accurate hits on targets.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the base attacked belongs to the Popular Struggle Front, one of the splinter groups within the PLO that is opposed to 'Arafat. The base included a 2-story building that served as a command post and a launching pad for attacks against the IDF.

IDF Soldier Murdered by Terrorists in West Bank

TA081928 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] An IDF soldier was cruelly murdered by terrorists who gave him a ride. The soldier is 'Aqiva Shalti'el, 21, from Rosh Ha'ayin. His body was discovered this afternoon, not far from the Shilo stream, near the settlement of Bet Arye on the western slopes of the Judaea mountains. Our correspondent Gil Sadan is in the studio to report further on the affair:

In a wadi on the western slopes of the Judaea mountains, the security forces were witness to a shocking sight today: an IDF soldier, with his hands tied, signs of having been beaten around the face and head, and with a rope tied around his neck — lifeless. The man was identified as Sergeant 'Aqiva Shalti'el, a resident of Rosh Ha'ayin, who served at the Bayt Naballah base on the Rosh Ha'ayin-Ben Shemen road. He is another victim in a series of murders of soldiers.

The body was discovered in the Shilo stream, near the Bet Arye settlement, on the road winding from the plan upward toward the Binyamin District.

Our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov reports that the body was discovered yesterday by residents of the Arab village of Dayr Ballut, but they only informed the security forces today.

The circumstances of the murder, as far as we can tell, are similar to a number of previous murders of soldiers who hitched rides with drivers and were later found dead.

The late Aqiva Shalti'el left his base on Saturday evening on his way home to Rosh Ha'ayin. As far as we can tell, Shalti'el accepted a lift from a driver who offered him a ride. As the soldier was traveling within an area located inside the green line, he was not carrying weapons, which is in accordance with instructions. It seems that the car immediately took a detour and the kidnappers hit him on the head with a blunt object or stone and strangled him with a rope around his neck. They finally threw him into the wadi where he was discovered today.

The secutiry forces immediately began extensive searches in the area, in an attempt to discover some clues to help track the murderers. A senior officer said this evening that as far as one can judge, the soldier did not deviate from instructions binding on IDF soldiers during trips inside the green line. This can happen to any soldier who hitchhikes. This is the kind of criminal act that we cannot accept but are hard put to prevent.

Villages Beyond Security Zone Allowed To Link Up

TA081117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1045 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Although the security zone north of the international border has already been determined, it will not be a rigid line. Thus, any village north of that line which demonstrates a link and affiliation with Israel will be allowed to join it — with everything that this entails. This was learned by our military

correspondent from senior defense establishment sources. Every village in which the civil guard are based and which wishes to be annexed to the security zone will be able to do so, following consideration, although some of these villages will be located outside the area to be defined as the security zone.

IDF sources have told our correspondent that it will be in the Christians' interest to maintain open access ways to the Jazzin area, too, and that they will do everything in their power to defend this axis and make sure it is not blocked.

As a result of the evacuation of the Ansar camp, the IDF will be able to evacuate the town of Al-Nabatiyah as well as a long line of hostile villages such as Al-Duwayr and Ansar, in the next few days, and redeploy along the Al-Litani. Our correspondent says that as early as the end of this month the chief of staff will inform the defense minister that the IDF is prepared to carry out the third phase of the withdrawal — namely, the evacuation of the eastern sector in Jabal al-Baruk.

Red Cross Visits IDF Prisoners in Damascus

TA081103 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Apr 85 p 7

[Report by David Golan]

[Text] Representatives of the International Red Cross [IRC] in Damascus last week visited the three IDF prisoners imprisoned in Damascus and reported that their condition is fine, considering the length of their captivity. The three, Hezi Shay, Nisim Salim, and Yosef Groff, are healthy and well and their mental state is also stable.

IRC representatives have reported to the families that the three, who have been held by Ahmad Jibril's organization for the past 2 and a 1/2 years, are receiving good treatment in captivity and their morale is high. The condition of Nisim Salim, who required psychological treatment after he fell into captivity, is also stable.

As for the fate of the four missing, Samir As'ad, Zekharya Baumel, Tzvi Feldman, and Yehuda Katz, the IRC representative has given updated information to a Defense Ministry representative dealing with the affair. Yesterday a senior element told *HADASHOT* that there is some hope that additional information about their fate will soon be collected.

Trade Deficit Increases in First Quarter

TA081536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Israel's balance of trade has deteriated. The trade deficit increased by 5 percent during the first quarter of the year compared to the same period last year, and amounted to $451 million. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik says that although the deficit is lower than the general level last year, the data show that the trend toward improvement has been halted.

Defense Ministry To Examine U.S. Space Defense

TA081702 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Announcement by the Defense Ministry spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 8 Apr (ITIM) — In reply to correspondents' questions regarding Israel's participation in the "star wars" program, the defense minister's adviser on communication and information has announced: U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger proposed to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin that Israel, together with other countries, participate in this project. In the wake of the invitation, the military attache to the United States, Major General Uri Simhoni, met with the director of the project, Lieutenant General Abrahamson, who supplied him with more details and clarifications regarding the program. The defense establishment will now examine the information in order to delve into the subject with a positive approach. Government ministries and other authorities will also study the matter. Once the examinations are completed, the defense minister will present his recommendations to the government. Israel will give the U.S. Government its answer once the debate is concluded. The defense minister thanks the U.S. secretary of defense for the invitation and expresses his appreciation.

Schiff Warns Against Expanded Security Strip

TA081011 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Apr 85 p 7

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "The Danger of a Trap in Jazzin"]

[Text] When Israel withdraws from Lebanon it may fall into the old Lebanese trap of getting involved with the Phalangists, as in the past, and thus make a mockery of the decision to refrain from any political-military involvement in that country. The trap now opening is in Jazzin, a Christian town in the central sector overlooking the main highway between Sidon and the Al-Biqa' and about 20 km north of the security strip. For some time General Lahd has been pressing for the security strip to be extended to this Christian town. Jazzin, with its population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, is the center for several dozen villages with predominantly Christian populations. General Lahd's goal is clear. He wants to create a land link between his forces in the security strip and the Phalangists. The link to Jazzin would create the connection with the Christians east of Sidon and come close to Kharrub, which is on the fringe of the Druze area, and from there to east Beirut and Juniya. This link now has a special significance, following the rebellion of the Phalangists led by Samir Ja'ja'. The commander of the rebel Lebanese forces in Jazzin, Nizar Nazjarian, is personally linked with the rebellion. This man is actually directing the battle now going on between the Christians and Muslims and units of the Lebanese Army (the Shi'ite unit) in Sidon.

From General Lahd's viewpoint, as stated, such a move has military logic. If he establishes the link with Jazzin he will certainly feel more confident, thus adding a link with the Phalangists in the north to that which he has with Israel in the rear. The rebellious forces among the Phalangists also have an interest in

such a link. For them, this is a way to tie Israel up in a new commitment, despite the withdrawal from Lebanon. Through the security strip and by means of General Lahd, it will be possible to again entangle Israel in their interests. From our point of view, the question is whether Israel should have any interest in extending the security strip to Jazzin and, from there, northward. Will this add anything to the defense of the Galilee or will it make things more difficult for us?

In my opinion, the answer is negative. Israeli partnership in such a move would mean getting back into Lebanon by the back door and bypassing the government decision to withdraw. This could be a second edition of the previous Likud government's involvement with the Phalangists. A warning against such a move should be given before people in the field make any binding moves. Israel will not benefit from it, and it is doubtful if the security of the Christians in the security strip will be increased, since they will first have to purge and eliminate three Shi'ite villages sited on the road between the security strip and Jazzin. This will certainly be followed by a Shi'ite revolt. The Syrians will support the Shi'ites and obviously send their satellites in Lebanon to work against the Christians of the south. Such a move could bring destruction down on the Christian community of southern Lebanon. They would have to leave their homes or be massacred. If Israel is a partner to this, it will have to intervene to save the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], or be shown up as a paper tiger.

It is amazing how many people among us are capable of thinking in positive terms of such a partnership after all we have undergone. We are being manipulated again, and the same temptations are being used. Representatives of the Phalangists are breaking promises left and right. They are promising to recruit hundreds of Christian youths to General Lahd's forces and so on, just to get Israel entangled once more. At the same time, as has happened more than once in the past, one of their leaders, Paqraduni, is declaring that Israel is to blame for everything that has happened in Lebanon. They are again playing on two fronts. Those who failed in the past in supplying Sharon with ideas and justifications for an expansion of the partnership with the Phalangists are also conducting the present negotiations. In the past they have shown faulty judgement, so why should we trust their views today when this may be a matter of a similar affair, although in a smaller version?! Experience teaches us that the Phalangist leaders have succeeded in maneuvering and dragging several of the best of the people heading the Mossad into their net. We often hear comments here that the Americans are naive when they busy themselves with the Middle East. The Lebanese say of us: When the naive have pretensions of being wily, they are nothing but fools! But if we fall into the same trap again it will not only be stupid, but criminal.

One of the claims justifying the new partnership is that Israel cannot ignore what is happening in Lebanon, whether in Jazzin or Beirut. This, in fact, is a claim we heard from Ari'el Sharon when he was justifying the Lebanon war. Sharon then asked, in an accusatory tone: Should Israel not take an interest in what happens in Beirut? Israel should certainly take an interest in what is happening in Beirut, and also in Jazzin and Cairo and Damascus. Of course it is important who controls these places. However, the question is, should we get involved in a war because of this?! Let us, for instance, assume that tomorrow the Muslim Brotherhood, which is Israel's sworn enemy, comes to power in Cairo. This would concern Israel very much, but would it be a reason for Israel to declare war against Egypt?! The same applies to Beirut, and to Jazzin. We have an interest in what happens there, but that does not mean we must get involved unnecessarily. A return to Jazzin through the back door would again be embarking on an adventure. It is important for the prime minister and defense minister to keep an eye on what is happening in this regard, and not lose their control over those working for them and in Israel's name. If General Lahd wants to control Jazzin and maintain a link with the rebels among the Phalangists, that is his problem; the main thing is that he should not get Israel involved in complications. The responsibility is his, and his alone. We should concern ourselves with the Galilee's safety, not that of Juniyah.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones Sudan's Al-Dhahab

LD081901 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1838 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr (JANA) — A telephone contact took place this evening between the brother leader of the revolution and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar Al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces in Sudan.

General Siwar al-Dhahab reassured the brother leader of the revolution that the situation in Sudan following the triumph of the popular revolution is proceeding in accordance with the wishes of the Sudanese people and the Arab nation. He affirmed that all the country's affairs are proceeding normally and the popular revolution is in control of key positions in the country.

The brother leader of the revolution congratulated Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab on the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan.

Al-Qadhdhafi Student Uprising Anniversary Address

LD071737 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at Al-Fatih University on the 9th anniversary of the student uprising — live]

[Excerpt] Brothers: On this day, we wish to affirm the significance of 7 April, the significance of the revolution of the student masses on 7 April. [chants] We must declare and fully understand that 7 April means more than the liquidation of a handful of trivial and dishonorable elements in the course of the enormous sweeping people's march to complete the building of the Jamahiriyah, the march that is creating the era of the masses. A trivial handful of elements were trampled underfoot by the student masses on 7 April, a handful belonging to rotten bourgeois families, which has lost their affiliation to the liberated revolutionary society, the society where everybody feels pride and honor on his land. These Libyan bourgeois families are fatefully linked to their master, colonialism. They live only in the shed of their colonialist master; they accept to live only in a rotten society. For these families from which come those who were liquidated on 7 April are rotten, stinking bourgeois families. [slogans chanted]

The 7th of April, brother students everywhere in the Jamahiriyah, is not just the liquidation of these trivial remnants that had fled as soon as they had heard about the instigation to the revolution on 5 April in Saluk. The 7th of April, brother students throughout the Jamahiriyah, does not only mean the cleansing of educational institutions of the children of traitor and hireling families, of the small group of people for whom there was no place after the revolution in the society of freedom and equality.

The 7th of April has deep meanings which we want to emphasize on every anniversary of the 7th of April. The 7th of April is the proclamation of a revolution, of freedom. It means that the chains shackling any place where the masses are present must be broken whatever the cost. The educational institutions, the universities contain a huge number of efficient masses. They were shackled inside the universities inside schools and colleges, shackled with material and moral bonds that had to be broken in the era of a society with a growing revolution, in the era of a society where in the people's revolution triumphs. The university and educational institutions were, and still are making sure that perhaps they continue to be, shackling efficient and extremely important forces in a society that is turning into a jamahiriyah, shackling them materially and morally. [sentence as heard] Control was in the hands of the bourgeois, in the hands of those with high qualifications who believed that with their high qualifications — the authenticity of which we doubt, especially those qualifications accorded by a colonialist state that is extremely hostile to Libya and to the peoples struggling for freedom, the high degrees accorded by an imperialism hostile to freedom and to peoples, in the United States — these degrees prompted their holders that they could be in control of capabilities, of forces of creativity and genius amongst first year students, in schools, in universities.

These qualifications, in the Jamahiriyah society, together with everything else cannot be used to gain [words indistinct], monopoly, or against the forces that want to create, to be brilliant. These qualifications enable their holders only to use them in the service of creativity, in the service of the emancipation of the masses in all fields and at all levels.

There are efficient forces in Arab universities, Arab masses now shackled. Students like you in the universities of Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan and other Arab countries, masses of students, huge creative forces are now suffering from the domination of those appointed by the authority that represses the masses. This authority is in fact [words indistinct] on the masses of our students in the Arab universities and the Arab educational institutions.

Holiness is in everyone of you. There is holiness in you and your family. You have the dignity of humanity. Does this mean that when you go to the street you cannot be believed or respected and [words indistinct] Actually this is what they want. They say if the university students get out, if the university students go outside the university, the police should whip them, throw tear gas, shoot them, put them in prison because they are now not respectable or holy, because the holiness is in paint, in the decorations, in the bricks and in the walls which they left. They want to make these education institutions into prisons, prisons for terrorizing the masses. The citizen should be respected inside and oustide the university. We want to announce that holiness is in the masses. If this gathering of students in front of me goes out to any place, they are respectable and holy, and their will is respected, and they have to determine their destiny without any censor or deputy.

I say that the meaning of the 7th of April is the liberation of the masses of students. If the revolutionary committees start combating the will of students, then the masses of the revolutionary committees would make a mistake [words indistinct]; they would become a party; it is the party that is domineering.

We want the student masses to dominate. I want to emphasize the meaning of 7 April. I say that there were rotten bourgeois elements that wanted to dominate the student masses and to lead

marches, demonstrations or strikes against progress, against freedom, the people's power, the revolution which encompasses all these concepts. By 7 April, by destroying these elements we want to open up the road to the student masses, for the student masses to be the master. This is the task of the revolutionary masses. The task of the revolutionary committees is to work night and day for the bolstering of the student popular will. We want sovereignty to belong to the student masses, not to the teachers, not to the revolutionary committees. The revolutionary committees are part of the students; but they have volunteered to strengthen the student will, to instigate the masses to rise. This task is not in the universities only, or in the educational institutions only. It is everywhere. Its task is to instigate the masses.

We here want to prove our humanity, to live in worthwhile manner. This is a natural right for males and females, (?there is no difference) between men and women. If a man walks on both feet, a woman does the same. As far as (?rifles) or (?rifle-bearers) are concerned, well, women now bear (?rifles). There are Libyans who have fled abroad for fear of bearing (?rifles). They have fled from conscription, from military service and pretended to be oppositionists. But you cowards! We know you, you have fled from conscription; how dare you try to mislead people and say: We are oppositionists. Where then did you get courage from? You have fled from conscription; how dare you go abroad and say: We want to fight, to combat and to (?oppose). [chanting of revolutionary slogans]

The other material and moral shackles I mentioned are that in the educational institutes there must equality between men and women, to speak according to tradition. But to use a natural expression one should speak about males and females. [passage indistinct]. No one can say I am better than another, or a male is better than a female [words indistinct]. We are speaking about the sovereignty of the Jamahiriyah from a revolutionary point of view. In the educational institution the expression used is men and women, but the correct expression is males and females.

As a matter of fact, we must still make sure that males and females are equal. After 7 April, which is a link in the chain of revolutionary escalation after 1 September 1969, we do not want the domination of one sex by the other. On the occasion of 7 April we want to emphasize, in the university precisely, the complete and absolute equality between man and woman, between girl and boy, female and male students. After 7 April we can never accept that female students be persecuted, and or that they should be shy fearing bogeymen in the university. Nor will we accept that anyone should encroach upon them and pester them at the university, going against them in their options.

If you with your marches and revolutionary effectivness transform the universities into demonstrations and sit-ins, one time for supporting the revolution in some place, one for some occasion, of course all these occasions are revolutionary and for the revolution, You sit-in because Egypt sold petroleum, sold 40 million barrels every day. How much is correct figure? Forty thousand barrels of oil every day Egypt sells to the Israelis, sells iron to the Israelis every day, shipments of iron. This leads to a sit-in here and to a strike and demonstration. Even the participation in the strikes which you carried out since 1 April, I am against them. Only on 7 April. It is the day of the revolution.

Even if your revolutionary activists try to transform this place into irresponsibility and marches and demonstrations for the masses and the people, then you will be adopting the same course which the forces against you wanted you to adopt. We come here for learning, and the 7 April revolution means the smashing of all the restrictions and removing all the considerations, whatever they might be, which obstruct the scientific research, the scientific creativity and the student from growing bright and creative in this university.

When I speak to you about the higher qualifications and [words indistinct] in this point I mean an important thing. Because the name of the higher qualifications from America [words indistinct] but one from America only does not mean anything [words indistinct] because America is a country which is very hostile to learning, and an ignorant and racist country. America is anti-Arab, anti-Islam, anti-East and anti-Semitic. The Semites are the Arabs. That country, which is against all peoples, with all its arrogance, we do not trust it to teach us and train us, or that these qualifications are correct qualifications; they might be false, until the person who carries American qualifications proves his competence here with us in the battle.

I say part of the qualifications and part of [words indistinct] was a control of the student. There was tension in the struggle, there were confrontations and clashes, then the creative student and the modern student and the creative student forces wanted to be fruitful and express themselves, but they were confronted by control from above [words indistinct]. 7 April came to stress this meaning.

Persecution must be eliminated; we must eliminate oppression; exploitation is short-lived. You have seen forces that never dreamed that they would be toppled; the tyrant Numayri, may God bless his soul, who is now in the dustbin of history, damned and unwanted, good riddance, was gloating and building [words indistinct] in the streets. He relied on his master crouching in the defeated capital [Cairo]. He relied on Reagan. [shouting of slogans] He used to believe that fascism would last indefinitely, that police rule would last, that relying on an alien would create [words indistinct] and do not learn lessons. He did not learn a lesson from Al-Sadat; he used to rely on Al-Sadat [words indistinct]. He did not say: This head of which I am an appendant has been cut off. No, he carried on attaching himself to another head, sowing it with a needle; he attached himself to Husni Mubarak. And now Husni Mubarak, behind Numayri, is contacting Siwar al-Dhahab telling him: We got rid of Numayri, it is a good thing that you have got rid of this disaster. This is the man whose boot Numayri was licking. Saudi Arabia, on hearing that Numayri wanted to go there, closed its airspace. Yesterday he was relying on Saudi Arabia and thought that it would support him. It told him: Your own people has rebelled against you and has thrown you out. It closed its airspace for 1 hour informing the whole world about this because it thought that he was flying there.

As for America he was there. As soon as they heard that the Sudanese people was in control they were the ones to cut short his visit. The Americans were the ones to throw him out. They heard that the people was definitely in control in Sudan and they told him: Right, now you must leave. We used to be with you when you were in power.

When he was in power how many times did we address ourselves to him saying: Look at the fate of the shah of Iran. Has America been of any use to him? And Idriss al-Sanoussi — we undertook the revolution while he was abroad in Europe; did America or Britain bring in their forces to bring him back? From the start he packed up his suitcases and went to America which could not bring him back.

Batista, Somoza, and Haile Selassie. We told them, we told him: (?America) is useless. He said: No. America [words indistinct] As he was with Reagan, they told him the Sudanese people have almost seized control. He came to talk, but Reagan told him the visit has ended. This is after 4 days of waiting. He has become a mockery, unfortunately.

To all the cheap people like numayri to the east and west of us we address our words and tell them that your fate will be like this, like that of this false one. The doors will be closed in your faces and nobody will accept you. Reliance on America is like ploughing the sea. America is a mirage. This nation extends from the Gulf to the ocean. It will amass all its forces for the sake of liberation and unity. It does not fear America at all. [chants]

Greetings to the Sudanese people, to those heroic brave people who, despite massacres, repression, and prisons, have recorded a victory for the popular masses' revolution. The brother general 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and his colleages are to be thanked for responding to the will of the Sudanese people. They have imposed nothing on the Sudanese people. All they did was to respond only to the will of the people and join the people. Thus, in his first proclamation, Siwar al-Dhahab did not say: We have staged the revolution or we have decided to stage a revolution. He said: We have decided to joint and align with the people.

It was the people who occupied the radio station, who actually closed the bridges of [words indistinct] the White Nile, who beseiged all the strategic targets and areas, and who actually came out into the streets, both men and women. Nothing remained for a national patriotic man like 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab other than to join and align with the people, who declared that they were against Numayri and the policy of Numayri.

I want to say to our brothers in Sudan: Why has Numayri fallen and reached this abyss with such speed, and which we predicted a few days ago? The end of Numayri became inevitable. Even when I talked to the Sudanese people, on Saturday eve and told them that their rendevous was in the morning and the morning was not too far. Indeed, the morning brought the end of Numayri and his gang. [applause and chants]

Why has Numayri met such an abominable end, this disgraceful end? There are internal and external reasons for this. The first nail in Numayri's coffin, the first collapse in the policy of Numayri was his attachment to the vanquished capital and his visit to the vanquished capital and his march under the Israeli flag fluttering in the vanquished capital and his taking part in the funeral of the interned Al-Sadat — who was killed by the Egyptian people — side by side with the Jew Begin.

Numayri walked side by side with Begin in the funeral of the interned Al-Sadat. This is something which we will never forgive him for. He has now paid the price for this.

His attachment to the traitorous agent Egyptian regime, that regime which betrayed the Arab nation and recognized its bitter enemy and raised the enemy's flag high over the biggest Arab capital — Numayri's attachment to the traitorous agent regime which committed the highest treason in history, led to the collapse of Numayri. The Sudanese people removed the picture of Numayri from their mind. The Sudanese people, in fact, used to support Numayri. But when Numayri attached himself to Husni Mubarak and before him to his master, Al-Sadat, the vigilant Sudanese people broke away from this ruler.

Any ruler who proceeds along the stable David road will meet with the same end as Al-Sadat and Numayri. [chants against Numayri] Any ruler, in Egypt, Sudan, or anywhere else, who proceeds along the stable David road will have the same end. This is an extremely important factor in the Sudanese' people's move against Numayri. It is because of his attachment to the traitorous Egyptian regime. i do not believe that any regime in Sudan will follow in the steps of Numayri again. Furthermore, fascism, the police regime, the rule of the generals, exploitation, reaction — all these cannot save Sudan from famine, poverty, and thirst.

Power must be given to the popular Sudanese masses which staged the revolution and expelled Numayri, despite America and despite Husni Mubarak and despite all the reactionary forces with whom Numayri has allied himself, as well as the forces of imperialism headed by the biggest power. The Sudanese people have openly and in broad daylight defied them and imposed their will. The will of the Sudanese Arab people triumphed and the will of America and the reaction was defeated.

I do not believe that there is still any regime in Sudan which will adopt fascism, the rule of the generals, and military rule. This is evident from Proclamation No 1 issued by Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. He said that power will be conveyed to the people within a limited transitional period. He pledged himself to this before the world. True, no 'Abbudite or Numayrite fascism will be able to deliver Sudan from its harsh internal problems headed by hunger and thirst.

The recent attachment to America and the opening of the doors of Sudan before the American Rapid Deployment Forces speeded Numayri's fall. Brothers, let the Arab agent rulers understand that the establishment of bases for the American Rapid Deployment Force and prostrating oneself before Reagan cannot keep them in power. On the contrary, it will remove them from power.

There are reactionary rulers, foolish rulers who are still close by use. They are paving their lands for the American bases and daily hold consultations with the ambassadors of the United States and draw plans to prolong their lives with America. Raspberry to them and to America. We tell them that this will speed up their end, O agents, naive people who are today hearing our loud voice. We defy America and we ally ourselves with your peoples against America and against you.

The day when our nation will triumph, despite America, is close, brothers. [chants] We address a warning to them in the name of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, and in the name of the triumphant masses in Egypt and Sudan saying to them: Seeking the help of America will make us defy you even further and instigate revolution against you in more than one place. Seeking the help of America, the bases of America, the ambassadors of America, the American AWACs — O agents who are hearing us across our borders, seeking the help of America and bringing America into the battle, this will only speed up your fall.

We are not afriad of America. The more America defies us the more stubborn we become. We have passed the era of fear of America. America was defeated in Vietnam. It was defeated by the Lebanese people most abjectly; itself together with its protege and ally, Israel. The small unarmed Lebanese people have defeated the biggest destroyer used by Reagan, the *New Jersey*. They also defeated the F-16 and other aircraft. They defeated and destroyed the Israeli military war machine on which America relies. We say to America, find yourself another ally. Let it go to Japan to replace the Israelis or the others. The Israelis are now facing the countdown. The slogan of liberation and fighting will continue, whatever the price, from the north to the south. [chants]

Masses of our free students. On 7 April, the anniversary of the students' uprising, we greet the masses of our free students who raise their voice loud. We feel fully proud when we say that the masses of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah alone are free and the ones who raise their voice high and instigate their brothers in the Arab universities and Arab schools and Arab educational institutes. They instigate them to the revolution against the bourgeoisie, opportunism, hegemony, the limiting of the freedom of scientific research, and against the fascist, dictatorial, reactionary, and agent authorities.

Our free students. On the 7 April anniversary, in the name of the revolutionary vanguards which responded to the 5 April call from [name indistinct] and without fear, you stormed these fortresses that were dominated by reaction and bourgeoisie. We greet those brave students who responded to the call I addressed to them on 5 April from [name indistinct] and resolved the battle for the good of the revolution and in favor of the masses. Forward students. This is the age of the masses. [chants] O masses, this is your day. Let your voices rise, O masses. [chants] Glory is for the masses. Victory is for the masses. Continue masses, revolutionary masses, with your victorious march, with your victorious historic march toward final emancipation, move from the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to every Arab land and to the world as a whole, so that the voices of the masses may rise. Forward and the struggle continues. Forward with sacrifices, with sweat and with tears. We are ready. Forward and the final victory is yours.

Tripoli Comments on Egypt's Ties With Sudan

LD081504 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The people's revolution in Sudan did not surprise world political circles as there were indications which suggested that the volcano of popular anger and the fire of popular revolution would erupt.

In spite of the clarity of the line of the popular revolution in Sudan, the newspapers and media of the Egyptian regime rush to express their hope that the Sudanese Arab people will achieve what it aspires to. What the Sudanese Arab people aspire to, through the directions and goals of the popular revolution, is the restoration of a firm principled stance toward the Arab nation. The stances which are represented by the honorable No's of Khartoum — no compromise, no negotiations, and no recognition [of Israel]. The Egyptian regime compromised, negotiated and recognized and stabbed the Arab nation.

The Sudanese Arab people are trying to eliminate treason and destroy its symbol. The Egyptian regime is still up to its neck in treason and affronts the feelings of the Arab nation. The Sudanese Arab people want to put on trial all those who caused tragedies, wasted its wealth, and dispersed its sons and made the country drink the cup of humiliation. The Egyptian regime, the Zionist enemy, and the American Government are the public supporters of their hireling in khartoum.

Above all these, the Egyptian regime, in defiance of the feelings of millions of the sons of the Sudanese Arab people, protects the ousted lackey in Egypt and hosts him and accommodates him. This indicates the bad intentions of this regime toward the popular revolution in Sudan. Yesterday, there were huge demonstrations in Khartoum outside the embassy of the Egyptian regime in the (Maqran) suburb in Khartoum. The demonstrators demanded that the Egyptian regime respond to the will of the Sudanese people and lift its protection from the escaped murderer so he can be put on trial and be sentenced by the masses. The demonstrators warned the president of the Egyptian regime against the consequences of conspiring against the popular revolution in Sudan.

There is a close bond between the sons of the Sudanese Arab people and the sons of the Arab nation as a whole. There are eternal relations between the Arab people in Sudan and the Arab people in Egypt. This is why the position of the Egyptian patriotic forces is completely different from the position of Husni Mubarak's regime and its symbols. The Central Secretariat of the National Progressive Unionist Party issued a statement which announced its support for the revolution in Sudan and the collapse of the regime of the lackey Numayri. The various other fronts issued similar statements.

While the president of the Egyptian regime announced that he welcomes the ousted Numayri staying in Egypt, and that he considers the murderer Numayri his friend, thus he wounds the pride of the Egyptian and Sudanese Arab peoples and defies the feelings of the millions of Sudanese honorable men and freemen.

The reasons, motives, and goals for which the popular revolution in Sudan occurred are not hidden any more, and they are not the secrets of diplomacy and political palaces. The Arab people in Sudan will not calm down and will not stop until it destroys treason and stands with his brothers in Egypt to destroy treason and burn the papers of humiliation.

The Nile has flooded. It flooded and will swamp all small plants and dirt. Let the regime of the conquered know that the era of imposing guardianship has gone. The lackey which was a ring on their finger is now ousted and pursued. The priests of the lackey's collapsed regime are now being held in Khartoum.

JANA Reacts to Egypt's Warning on Sudan

LD082055 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Rajab, 8 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — [Words indistinct] hours as the triumph of the popular revolution in the Sudan and its final riddance of stooge Numayri, and his clique, the head of the Egyptian regime and some of his symbols continue their desperate attempts to contain this popular revolution and use it for the service of U.S. strategy. Thus, they spoke with the logic of leadership and tutelage on Sudan, to show that they have appointed themselves responsible for the destiny of Sudan, its people and revolution.

Those in Egypt who have uttered their fabricated warning against any attack on Sudanese people, or intervention in Sudan's internal affairs, starting from Mubarak, to Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and to the other reactionary loudspeakers, must realize that Sudan has openly declared that April 6th events are, in all respects, a popular revolution. There is no fear for Sudan, except from those who were behind the Sudanese people's tragedy. History is a witness that these are the U.S. and the Egyptian regime.

Thousands of Sudanese people, in Sudan, and even in Egypt, took to the streets on Sunday [7 April] to demand that the Egyptian regime keeps out of Sudan's affairs and that the deposed Numayri be handed back for popular trial. This is a clear and definite message from the people of Sudan.

Logically, concern for Sudan requires response to its people's demands and respect of the Sudanese aspirations, ambitions and choices. What becomes clear from all suspicious moves and statements in the oppressed Egyptian capital, Washington and London confirms that these were hoping to see a new Numayri in power to serve their bad intentions. They never expected to hear the loud voices of the masses in Khartoum announcing the triumph of the popular revolution.

MOROCCO

Italian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks 8 Apr

LD081317 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, the current EEC Minister Council chairman, arrived in Rabat today for a 2-day official visit to Morocco. The Italian official will hold a series of talks with Moroccan officials which will basically focus on Morocco's relations with the EEC in wake of Community's decision to include Spain and Portugal.

In his statement to the radio on his arrival in Rabat-Sale Airport, the Italian foreign minister emphasized the excellent historic relations between Morocco and Italy. He also pointed out that his talks in Morocco will focus on the EEC enlargement and its relations with Morocco. The foreign minister was welcomed at Rabat-Sale Airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and information, the Italian ambassador in Morocco, and several senior officials.

Confers With Lamrani

LD082147 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] This evening Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in his office for an enlarged working session which was attended by Bencheikh Tayeb, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office for Economic Affairs; Abdellatif Jouhari, minister of finance; Azzedine Guessous, minister of commerce, industry of tourism; Mohamed El Ansar, minister of PPT; Othman Denati, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; and the two countries' ambassadors. Earlier, the Italian foreign minister held talks at the Foreign Ministry with Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and information.

After this meeting, which lasted about an hour, both ministers signed an agreement to set up an institute to train workers in the textile and clothing field in Casablanca. According to this agreement Italy will supply the institute with the necessary equipment and technical teaching staff.

Discusses Sudan, EEC

AU081931 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Rabat, April 8 — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived here today for a two-day official visit.

The situation in Sudan after the coup d'etat, the enlargement of the European Community and the Middle East were the main topics of Andreotti's talks today with his Moroccan counterpart Abdellatif Filali and with Prime Minister Karim Lamrani. Tomorrow, Andreotti will have talks with King Hassan II in Marrakech.

Sudan became the primary topic on the agenda after a sudden military coup overthrew President Ja'far Numayri last week. The Italian foreign minister voiced the hope that Sudan "be able to restore its internal unity and overcome differences between Muslims, animists and Christians and that it not move away from its international position of non-alignment". Andreotti had a positive judgment of the intention expressed by former Sudanese Defense Minister Siwar al-Dhahab, who ousted Numayri, of not altering the fundamental lines of Sudan's foreign policy.

Another topic was the guerrilla attacks against Morocco by the Polisario Front which claims sovereignty over the former Spanish Sahara. Andreotti insisted with his hosts that a solution be reached through negotiations so as to make the Mediterranean "a crossroads for cooperation and dialogue".

But the main purpose of the visit was discussion of the effects on Morocco of the forthcoming entry of Spain and Portugal in the European Community. Moroccan leaders are worried their trade, particularly farm exports, with the EC will suffer. Andreotti informed them in detail, also in his position as duty chairman of the Community, of the decisions reached last week by the European Council which provide for a series of commercial, economic and financial guarantees for Mediterranean countries which risk losing a share of the European market with EC enlargement.

Andreotti said "significant agreement" was voiced on the prob(lems of the Middle East and the "senseless war" between Iran and Iraq.

Taking into account the prudent and balanced line followed by King Hassan, Andreotti urged Moroccan leaders to support the "delicate and complicated" stage that has followed the agreement reached between Jordan's King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat for a Jordanian-Palestinian federation.

With respect to Jerusalem — King Hassan is chairman of the committee under the Islamic conference in charge of the issue — Andreotti reiterated that the city holy to all three monotheistic religions must once again become "a place for encounter among peoples, a place of harmony and peace".

SUDAN

Formation of Provisional Government Denied

JN081821 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — A responsible source at the People's Armed Forces General Command has denied the reports circulated abroad about the formation of a provisional government in Sudan. He told SUNA that announcement of a government in Sudan will be made inside Sudan, and not elsewhere.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Foreign Envoys 8 Apr

JN081503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received at the General Command today the Italian, British, French, and Japanese ambassadors, as well as the FRG and the Dutch charge d'affaires separately.

During the meetings, they discussed the recent events in Sudan and the policies that the General Command has adopted in accordance with the declared statements. Discussions also touched on bilateral relations with these countries and ways of developing them in order to serve their joint interests.

Receives Arab Ambassadors

JN091041 Khartoum SUNA in English 1026 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 18 April 9 (SUNA) — Ambassadors of Algeria, Arab Republic of Yemen, South Yemen, Jordan, Syria and Somalia called separately yesterday on the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

The ambassadors congratulated General Siwar al-Dhahab on assuming leadership of the Sudanese people and assured him of strong ties linking their countries with Sudan. Siwar al-Dhahab thanked the ambassadors and assured them that Sudan would continue keeping these relations with all their countries.

Unions End General Strike, Call for Return to Work

JN081831 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1727 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — The trade unions issued the following statement today: Following [words indistinct] and following the popular wrath, the leaders of the trade unions decided to stage popular demonstrations and declared a general political strike in order to topple the corrupt May regime and to achieve complete and true democracy for the people. This took place on 3 April 1985. Consequently, a popular revolution erupted which led to the collapse of the hateful May regime. This victory culminated in the People's Armed Forces' support for the revolution. As a result of the meetings of the People's Armed Forces General Command, the state security organ was dissolved, political detainees were released, and supporters of the May regime were arrested.

Consultations are continuing with a high national spirit in order to determine the course of the revolution, transfer authority to the people, and achieve the democratic popular demands in accordance with the charter of the national forces which are uniting to save the country. The Trade Unions General Secretariat has decided to end the general political strike as of the time this statement is released. We are required to be completely alert, unified, steadfast, and vigilant in our union.

The trade unions also call on all the organizations that are part of the trade unions to increase production in order to compensate the country for its losses in recent days.

Union Leaders Meet Al-Dhahab

JN081904 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1756 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has emphasized that the current stage in Sudan requires effort, production, and enjoyment of a sincere national spirit in order to pass this stage with full cohesion and the cooperation of all sectors. This came during his meeting at noon today with trade union representatives. He emphasized to them that the People's Armed Forces, which sided with the people, do not intend to stay in power, but will fullfil their promise to hand power over to the people through dialogue and order, as represented by objectivity and democracy.

The commander in chief appealed to the trade unions' represen(tatives to have full confidence in the Armed Forces' credibility and desire to protect the country. He deputized Lieutenant Muhammad Murghani to continue the meeting with the trade

unions' representatives. He stressed the need for the unity of all sectors of people [words indistinct] the Armed Forces.

The representatives of the trade unions expressed their viewpoint, stressing the need for the people's cohesion with their Armed Forces. The following statement was then unanimously issued by the conferees:

1. The conferees announce their absolute confidence in the Armed Forces;
2. They welcome democracy and parliamentary life;
3. Ending the strike and exerting efforts for production;
4. [Words indistinct], halting demonstrations and rallying around the accomplishment of the popular revolution in order to double production;
5. Organizing the technical and professional unions and the farmers' federations;
6. Transferring power to the people within the shortest possible time, and declaring the start of organizational work for the political parties according to certain principles;
7. Declaring the formation of a provisional government and defining its tasks in the democracy;
8. Announcing a work charter according to which the government acts and by which it abides.

Al-Dhahab Tells Unions Civilian Rule To Return

EA082306 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has stressed that there is no intention of keeping the Army in power and that he and his colleagues are working hard to deliver power to the people at the earliest opportunity. This was said in the meeting held between the Commander in Chief of the People's Armed Forces and the representatives of the workers' trade unions, the employees, and the professionals. His excellency said that they were now engaged in drawing up the steps according to which power will be transferred to the people.

There was ample discussion between the General Command and the representatives of the trade unions, characterized by a spirit of democracy and freedom guaranteed to the speakers without any restrictions on what was said.

In conclusion, the meeting agreed that there should be statement to the Sudanese people from the trade unions attending the meeting confirming the following:

The whole weight of the Armed Forces will be used to run the affairs of the country;

Power will be handed over to the people at the earliest possible opportunity;

There will be an immediate return to work and increase in production;

Demonstrations in the streets will cease;

Professional unions and union federations may be formed;

To work for the freedom of information work and freedom of publishing and printing.

Al-Dhahab Removes Chief Justice From Post 9 Apr

JN091439 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, issued a decision today relieving Fu'ad al-Amin 'Abd al-Rahman of his post as chief qadi. The decision authorizes the heads of the judiciary bodies in the national capital and in the regions to assume the chief qadi's authorities in running administrative affairs, until another decision is issued.

City Commissioner Bans Marches, Urges Return to Work

EA081824 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Statement by Khartoum Commissioner Staff Major General Kamal al-Bashar Yasin — read by announcer]

[Text] I, Staff Major General Kamal al-Bashar Yasin, commissioner of the national capital, with reference to all the statements issued by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces which took the initiative to take over power in the country in support of the aspirations of the heroic Sudanese people and in order to hand it over to them on sound democratic bases which will preserve for the homeland its pride, honor, unity and stability, and since the opportunity has been given to the citizens to form their tumultuous processions which moved in all parts of the national capital during the past days to express their joy, and on the basis of Statement No 7 issued today to apply the announced state of emergency:

I order no further processions inside the national capital, with effect from 1500 today, Monday, 8 April 1985. Anyone who violates this will be subject to the measures of the announced state of emergency.

I appeal to the honorable citizens to implement this immediately so as to permit the opening of the channels of communication between the General Command and the rally of the nationalist forces to enable them to commence their historic tasks to hand over power to the masses. They should return to work. Anyone who wishes to hold a symposium or organize a political meeting must obtain prior permission from the commissioner of the national capital.

God grant us success and victory to the will of the people. Issued under my signature April, 1985

[Signed] Staff Major-General Kamal al-Bashar Yasin, Commissioner of the national capital

University Students Call for Ending Strikes

JN091056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1027 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 18/April 9 (SUNA) — The Khartoum University Students Union (KUSU) has called on the Sudanese people to lift the general strike and return to work. In a statement issued here Monday the union urged all sectors of the masses to abandon the general political strike and bestow confidence upon

the Armed Forces to enable them to live up to their word and hand over power to the People as soon as possible. The statement said we call upon our people not to listen to rumors and instead head towards construction and development and lift the general strike, to help the Armed Forces fulfill their promise and hand over the power to the masses as quickly as possible.

Further Reportage on Domestic Support for Coup

Judges' Memorandum

JN081615 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — The General Assembly of Sudan's Judges sent a memorandum yesterday to General Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, in which they reiterated their commitment to the people's will, to the principle of supremacy of the law, and to the citizens' basic and civil rights. The memorandum also stressed commitment to the principle of judicial independence and to the need for judges to participate in managing the judiciary and in preparing laws that regulate judicial authority. It also pointed to the need to adhere to the principle of the supremacy of the law over the state and all the citizens.

The memorandum also calls for the need to cancel all the emergency laws that restrict and violate the basic rights of individuals and groups, the need to eliminate the organs that have been established in accordance with these laws, and the need to release all the political detainees [words indistinct] to begin revision of the laws and to prepare a draft plan for a permanent constitution based on consecrating the basic freedoms and the national values.

On the other hand, Dr 'Ali Ibrahim al-Imam, head of the judicial group in the national capital, said that the judicial committee entrusted with sending the memorandum was welcomed by the commander in chief, and stressed that the judiciary will not be biased toward any political trend and that the judges' current duty is to safeguard rights and freedoms, and preserve the homeland's unity and the supremacy of the law. His excellency also affirmed that no requests were made by the judges, asserting taht what is important now is the national interest and not the narrow interests of individuals.

General Trade Unions

EA081956 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] From the rally of the trade unions at the Employees Union to the commander in chief:

The General Union of the Employees Unions, out of its good sense and true patriotism and its responsibility toward the preservation of the homeland, the protection of its territory and people, whose membership of employees, technicians, and professionals have responded to the wishes of the people from 26 March until our courageous people's forces announced on 6 April their inclination toward the people by taking over power as a mark of respect for the people's will because it was the overwhelming will; in accordance with the clear statements made before, aimed first of all at the security of the country and its unity, the safety of the land and the people in implementation of the people's will; in the light of this, the following general unions met:

The General Union of the Employees of the Commercial Sector;
The General Engineering Union;
The General Union of Clerks and Storekeepers;
The General Union of Employees of the Medical Profession;
The General Union of Medical Assistants;
The General Union of the Agricultural Sector Establishments;
The General Union of the Food and Sugar Industries;
The General Union of the Employees of Commercial Companies — the private sector;
The General Union of the Employees of the Ministry of Agriculture;
The General Union of Accountants and Cashiers;
The General Union of the Post, Telegraph, and Telephone;
The General Union of Veterinary Technicians;
The General Union of Employees of Local Popular Government;
The General Union of the Employees of the Textile and Leather Industries.

These unions unanimously resolved to:

1. Congratulate our heroic people for their unity and cohesiveness, and praise our People's Armed Forces for their courageous and conscious steps;
2. Support fully Statement No 4 aimed at ensuring the general freedoms and providing the democratic atmosphere for the sons of our great people;
3. Demand the freedom and independence of the trade union movement and its unity;
4. Under the present conditions, the unions address themselves to all the sons of the people to return to work — to unity and safety. God grant us guidance.

[Signed] The rally of the Trade Unions at the Employees Union.

University Civil Servants

EA082144 Khartoum SUNA in French 0902 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — The general commander of the Armed Forces of the [words indistinct] received a telegram of support from the General Union of the Sudanese University Civil Servants in which they congratulated the people of Sudan and the Army for its heroic role in the task of repressing "tyranny." At the same time the union also called on its members in the various universities in Sudan and in the Sauba University Hospital to resume their work.

The general commander also received a similar telegram from the Federation of Students of the Omdurman Islamic University, in which they paid tribute to the role played by the People's Armed Forces which supports the people's will.

Public Demands Trial of Former Vice Presidents

EA081438 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] from Khartoum say that the new military regime headed by Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has arrested two former vice presidents and some ministers of Numayri's government. The vice presidents arrested are: 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and Joseph Lagu.

The reports went on to say that the arrests came after the masses had demanded that all those who were members of the overthrown administration, whether central or regional, be arrested. The reports add that there is also a public demand that members of the overthrown May regime be brought to trial and made to account for their conduct.

MENA Cites Names of Detained Officials

NC081644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1624 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (MENA) — MENA's correspondent in Khartoum has learned that Major General 'Umar al-Tayyib, the first deputy of the former Sudanese president, has been placed under house arrest and that Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, the official in charge of the Armed Forces in the disbanded SSU, has been granted extended leave.

The correspondent has further learned that the other detainees of the defunct Sudanese regime include Darfur Province Governor Al-Fatih Bisharah; SSU Organizations Secretary Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq; Mustapha Numayri, brother of the former Sudanese president; and Fatimah Khalil, sister-in-law of former President Numayri. The political detainees include SSU Women's Organization Secretary Mrs Nafisah Ahmad al-Amin; SSU member Fu'ad Ibrahim; and Women's Organization member Fatimah al-Mahmud. The correspondent has further learned that Al-Rashid al-Tahir, a deputy of former President Numayri, is also in detention.

Coup Leaders Affirm Strong Ties With Egypt

NC062018 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A group of officers close to the Sudanese Armed Forces General Command has affirmed that the new leadership in Sudan is very eager for Egyptian-Sudanese relations. This group has also affirmed that the new leadership will work toward strengthening and consolidating relations with Egypt, for it has come about in response to the popular will which believes in the inevitability of everlasting relations between the two peoples.

These officers said in an interview with the MENA correspondent in Khartoum that relations between Egypt and Sudan are firm and cannot be disregarded. They added that the masses in today's demonstrations shouted slogans for the unity of the Nile Valley. These officers affirmed that the new developments [as heard] will not allow any foreign interference in Sudan's affairs, because what is happening stems from the popular will and that the people are eager to maintain their independence without foreign interference.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Al-Dhahab

EA082225 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The Libyan leader had a telephone conversation this evening with General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces. Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his warm congratulations on the transformation that had embraced Sudan to enable it to regain its Arab visage, its African status, and its Islamic role within its great nation. He stressed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah's stand in favor of the Sudanese people and their government and of developing relations between the two countries.

King Husayn Telephones Siwar Al-Dhahab 8 Apr

JN081518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1443 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received a telephone call from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan today. The king wanted to acquaint himself with the situation in Sudan following the recent developments in the country. Siwar al-Dhahab reassured him about the situation in Sudan and explained to him the statements that have been issued.

King Husayn expressed his best wishes for Sudan, as well as Jordan's full support for Sudan. siwar al-Dhahab expressed his thanks to his majesty in the name of the People's Armed Forces General Command and on behalf of the Sudanese people, wishing Jordan continued progress and prosperity.

Iraq Supports Recent Sudanese 'Changes'

JN081604 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1508 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (SUNA) — Iraq has emphasized that the recent changes in Sudan concern the Sudanese people, who have the full right to choose the regime they want. A spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said today that Iraq is eager to maintain fraternal ties between the two sisterly countries, in harmony with its belief in the principle of soldiarity and joint work among the Arab countries' and peoples.

Syria's Al-Asad Telephones Support to Al-Dhahab

JN091046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 18 April 9 [SUNA] — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last night telephoned the commander in-chief of the Armed Forces, 'Abd al-Rahman M. Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, congratulating him on the uprising of the Sudanese people. In the call Al-Asad expressed his idea that Sudanese people will maintain their original Arab role.

General Siwar al-Dhahab on his side thanked President al-Asad and expressed his idea that the relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

UAE Willing To Cooperate With New Government

JN081451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 8 Apr (SUNA) — A responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry has said that his country considers what has taken place in Sudan to be an internal issue that concerns the Sudanese people and their options. The source also expressed his government's concern about continuing fraternal relations with the Sudanese people, and its willingness to cooperate with the new Sudanese leadership in order to serve the higher Arab causes and tc bolster Arab-African cooperation.

Compatriots in Qatar To Offer Financial Support

JN081509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1427 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 8 Apr (SUNA) — The Sudanese community in Qatar has called for holding a conference tomorrow to discuss extending financial support to the new leadership in Sudan, as a contribution toward overcoming the economic crisis the country is experiencing.

A reliable source added that the Sudanese community is holding contacts with the various Sudanese communities in the Arab Gulf states and other countries in order to extend the greatest possible financial support. The source said that Sudanese committees have actually been formed in most areas for this purpose.

Al-Dhahab Expresses 'Appreciation' for Egypt's Stand

NC081027 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 8 Apr (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, said that Egypt's position on current developments in Sudan underlines the firm and immemorable bonds which tie the Egyptian and Sudanese people. These bonds are characterized primarily by an eagerness to safeguard both people's interests. These remarks were made by Egypt's ambassador to Sudan Husayn Mustafa. The ambassador added that General Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for the position taken by the Egyptian people and government, and particularly by President Mubarak, during these developments. General Siwar al-Dhahab said that this position reflects the outstanding relations between Egypt and Sudan, which rest on firm and solid principles.

Ambassador in Tunis on Sudan's Foreign Ties

JN091034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, Rajab 18/April 8 (SUNA) — Sudan's ambassador to Tunis and permanent representative at the Arab League emphasized the wish of the new leadership in Sudan to reestablish relations with some countries, and especially the neighboring states, to open channels of communications and exchange of views for solving issues suspended between Sudan and those countries.

Sayyid Sharif stressed in an address before the Arab League Council's extraordinary meeting held here yesterday Sudan's Arab-African affiliation and its commitment to the charters of the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its full and firm support for the Palestinian people to restore their rights, self-determination and to establish their own independent and sovereign state. He also affirmed the new rulers' commitment to all bilateral, regional and international charters, pacts and accords.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Discusses Sudan, Stresses Noninterference

LD090826 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba yesterday met with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. During this meeting, the president signed a number of decrees creating new municipalities. The president then expressed interest in the latest development in Africa and particularly in Sudan. He affirmed the strong and long-lasting relations of friendship and fraternity and close cooperation between the Tunisian and Sudanese states and peoples. He affirmed in this regard the basic unchanging principles of Tunisia's foreign policy, particularly noninterference in the affairs of the other countries. He pointed out that the events in Sudan are an internal matter for the Sudanese.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Interviews President on Conflict With Morocco

LD061224 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 06/04/85 (APS) — President Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president, secretary general of the Polisario Front, declared that "there can not be a military solution in Western Sahara because the recourse to force, a concept peculiar to colonists, knew bitter failures in Vietnam, and in other parts of the world.

In an interview he gave to ALGERIAN PRESS AGENCY (APS) President Abdelaziz recalled that in spite of efforts made by the UN and the OAU for a political solution based on the Saharan people's right to independence and territorial integrity, Morocco's king still believes in a military solution. The head of the Saharan state, who stigmatized Morocco's monarch policy of scuttle and his will to "modernize" his army with a loan of 1 billion dollars, getting thus more and more involved in the military escalation, stated that the problem of Western Sahara is and remains a matter of decolonization.

Dealing with the situation at the military level, the Saharan head of state stated that "it is vain to try to modify the balance of military power on the field between the Saharan People's Liberation Army (ALPS) and the Royal Armed Forces (FAR) scat-

tered behind walls and daily attacked and harassed by the Saharan combatants".

President Abdelaziz underlined that more than 75 percent of the national territory is liberated and that the ALPS wages offensives — when and where it likes — against positions of the occupier and practices an attrition war the Royal Armed Forces can not support indefinitely. "We can say that in fact the king's visit to El Aaiun which he tries to present as a success is an additional failure which can not overshadow the problem of a ruinous war which necessitates huge means", he added. "The fundamental problem is that of a people which want to live freely and that the king wants to condemn to mere disappearance and whose territory he wants to despoil", he concluded.

AFP: Polisario Claims 452 Moroccan Soldiers Killed

PA071511 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, Apr 7 (AFP) — A total of 452 Moroccan soldiers were killed by Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for the independence of Western Sahara during March, the front said in a statement issued here today. The attacks were part of the Maghreb (North Africa) offensive launched by the guerrillas in the disputed territory last October, the statement said. The Algerian-backed front also claimed to have wounded 495 Moroccan soldiers and destroyed vehicles, including tanks and weaponry.

Algiers: Forces Attack Moroccan Positions 1-4 Apr

LD081934 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Semara, (Tachguent), the (Argoub Afrarir) belt, (Fadret Jdara), the Bu Craa [words indistinct] belt are Moroccan positions which have been bombarded several times 1-4 April by the Saharan Armed Forces in the context of the Great Maghreb offensive. Moroccan losses number 18 dead and 25 injured, and a large quantity of war materiel was destroyed.

Units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army also heavily bombed on three occasions positions at (Tarus Argen) and Um Rueissein. The monarchist troops sustained heavy losses.

ETHIOPIA

WPE CC Session Opens With Mengistu Report

EA082139 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The second regular plenary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] opened in Addis Ababa today with a central report by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Opening the 2-day plenary at the auditorium of the Central Committee of the WPE, Comrade Mengistu said efforts toward the implementation of the party program and the 10-year perspective plan, solving current problems, satisfying the basic needs of the nation's strategic objectives, must all be made in the framework of the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The revolutionary leader pointed out in his central report that the priority task of the moment is to ensure the democratic nature of government setups and laying the foundation for a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. He said that the nation is now passing through a phase when the strategy mapped out by the party founding congress is being implemented and when the concept of party leadership is finding practical expression among the people.

Comrade Mengistu noted that the second regular plenary of the Central Committee of the WPE should draw up plans for future course of action. He also noted that the plenary will also consider ways and means of enhancing efforts towards countering the worsening drought crisis.

U.S. Reported To Dump Nuclear Waste in Sudan

EA052319 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] News sources in Kuwait say that during his recent visit to Sudan, U.S. Vice President George Bush reached an agreement with President Numayri for the United States to bury its nuclear waste in 50,000 sq km in northwestern Sudan. The reports say that under the agreement the United States will give Sudan $5 billion, adding that this action contravenes the African governments' plan to make the continent a nuclear-free zone.

The reports said that during his 16 years of rule, President Numayri had incurred for Sudan foreign debts of more than $9 billion, so this $4 billion [as heard] aid planned by the United States had delighted him.

The reports added that President Numayri's acceptance of this agreement, which endangers the health of the Sudanese people and those of the region, showed that he would not hesitate to take any step to prolong his government's political life.

The reports pointed out that this U.S. request had first been put to Egypt and Australia, which had rejected it, adding that as the dumping of nuclear waste could (?endanger) their existence, neighboring countries could not view the issue lightly. The nuclear waste is to be buried in Sudan in an area bordering on Egypt, Libya, and Chad.

Eritrean Rebels Report Government Casualties

EA072249 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The gallant members of our people's army attacked one enemy post at [word indistinct] side of Nakfa Front. During the attack, which was carried out in [name indistinct] area, our gallant fighters killed four Dergue soldiers, wounded five, and captured three guns.

SOMALIA

Barre Receives Moroccan King's Envoy, Message

EA051447 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Summary] President Mohamed Siad Barre yesterday evening at the Presidency in Mogadishu received Ahmad Ben Soudah, a special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco. Ahmad Ben Soudah, who is an advisor to King Hassan II, delivered a message from the king to President Barre.

Information Minister Visits New Refugee Camp

EA051542 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Colonel Mohamed Omar Jess, the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] minister for information and national guidance, this morning toured the new refugee camp being prepared for new refugees at Gannet camps [as heard] on the outskirts of Hargeysa, the capital of the northwest region. The minister closely studied how the refugees are to be settled and how the actual moving of the refugees which started today is going. During his working tour, Jess met and talked to officials from various government departments, members of the armed forces, social organizations, and representatives from the international relief agencies about the cholera situation.

On cholera, the minister urged all those concerned to cooperate with the emergency program to eradicate the killer disease. Jess praised Major General Muhammad Haji Gani, commander of the 26th Division of the SDR Armed Forces stationed in the northwest region, who had mobilized the armed forces in the region for settling the refugees in addition to providing 100 tents and 30 vehicles for transporting people to the new site.

The minister also toured the camp where those who are suffering from cholera have been quarantined. He was assured by the doctors there that everything was under control.

Statement on Cholera Epidemic

EA051531 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] A statement released today by the Somali Ministry of Health said that 57 new cases of cholera have been detected and 29 deaths were reported in Gannet camp, yesterday.

The statement added that the emergency program to combat the killer disease of cholera is going smoothly. The statement added that emergency relief received so far, has come from the International Red Cross Society, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the French Government.

The Somali Ministry of Health statement further said that the killer disease, cholera, has spread to all the towns along the so-called border like (Walwal), (Warder), (Dogob), Dudub, (Galadi), and all the nearby areas. The killer disease has badly ravaged the towns while the Abyssinian government looks on and has not extended and does not seem to extend any human assistance to the dying people.

New Cholera Cases, Deaths

EA081417 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] A statement released today by the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] Ministry of Health says that there were 62 new cholera cases in the refugee camps located in the northwest region since yesterday and that 22 persons have died since that time. The statement also reports that 1,501 persons are currently under quarantine.

The statement adds that between 3-7 April various organizations rushed medicine, food, and other essential supplies to the Somali refugees including the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, the International Red Cross, UNICEF, the French Government, the FRG, Belgium, the Italian Government, [words indistinct].

The report adds that a new influx of refugees afflicted with deplorable physical and health conditions have been arriving at various camps in the SDR in the past few days. The centers that have up to now received new refugees are those in Borama, Tugwajale, (Talaxid) and Dam. The refugees are coming from those areas colonized by the Abyssinian regime and their presence continues to increase the burden of the already difficult situation facing the other refugees in Somalia. The statement adds that the overall program of settling the refugees and combating cholera is proceeding very well.

Red Cross Refused Landing

EA082111 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Two planes belonging to the International Red Cross Society have been refused permission to land in Somalia by the Siad Barre regime and to deliver aid to the people who are ravaged by the killer disease of cholera in the northwest region, Somalia. Reports from Mogadishu disclosed that on the 5th of this month a Red Cross official with a special plane loaded with medicine and food supplies and which passed through Ethiopia, was refused permission by the Siad regime to land at Mogadishu, Somalia. The regime blamed Red Cross officials for passing through Ethiopia. The report say that the plane continued its flight to the Republic of Djibouti.

Another report from Hargeysa says that another Red Cross plane remained stranded in Aden for 4 days awaiting permission, from the terror regime of Siad Barre, to fly to Somalia.

While these planes were stranded at various stations, hundreds of cholera-affected refugees died because of lack of medicine and food.

DFSS Appeal on Aid

EA082124 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali To Somalia 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] A press statement released today by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, appealed to the governments of the Horn of Africa, particularly the Somali and Ethiopian Governments to allow international relief aid to pass through their countries for the stateless Somalis who have fled from the oppression and violation of human rights unleashed on them by the current Mogadishu regime.

The DFSS said that like earlier appeals to the international relief organizations for the refugees in Somalia, once again appeals to the international relief organization to rush relief aid to the perishing people and also to apply pressure to those governments to allow representatives of international relief workers to visit the areas where many Somalis are staying, who are unrecognized refugees.

The DFSS press statement says that an earlier appeal to the international organization received a favorable response, but the organizations are requesting the governments of the Horn of Africa to allow, on humanitarian grounds, free passage of relief aid through their countries.

Tens of thousands of the unrecognized refugees are living on the Somali borders with neighbouring countries such as Djibouti, Ethiopia,and Kenya, the DFSS press statement says. The statement continued to say that thousands of others are living in the Galdogob and (Halamballe) areas which the DFSS liberated from the oppressive regime in 1982. Many Somalis have taken refuge in these two areas from the oppression, massacre and, violation of human rights unleashed by the terror regime of Siad Barre on the Somali people.

CHAD

Habre Sends Message to New Sudanese Authorities

AB081328 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 Apr (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre has sent a message to the new authorities who took over power in Sudan on Saturday, it was learned in Ndjamena.

"At the time when the sister Democratic Republic of the Sudan has turned a new page in its history, kindly accept my most sincere wishes for the success of your mission at the head of the Sudanese State and for the triumph of the ideals of the brotherly people of Sudan," wrote Mr Habre who began a tour of southern Chad on Sunday. In his message, President Habre reaffirms his "attachment to the long-standing ties of friendship and fraternity" between Chad and Sudan.

Sudan and the Chadian Government maintain relations which are generally described by observers as good. Khartoum has often played an active role in the search for a solution to the Chadian conflict and has contributed to the "reconciliation" between Mr Habre, then a guerrilla fighter, and former President General Felix Malloum.

Radio Bardai: Goukouni Greets Sudanese Leader

AB082110 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], has made it a point to send the following message of support and congratulations to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Military Council in Khartoum:

We have followed with particular attention the sad, painful events which upset your country and which evidenced our Sudanese brothers' legitimate aspirations for freedom, independence, and dignity. The action, which earned fame for the gallant group of officers under your leadership, is a resounding victory for the masses of the Sudanese people as well as for all those who are fighting for peace. This is why all the Chadian people, especially the revolutionary patriots, the National Liberation Council [CNL], and the GUNT join me in expressing our militant solidarity with you. In hailing the victory of the martyred Sudanese people, we have no doubt that the Sudanese revolution will triumph in its just struggle against international imperialism and establish peace, stability, and justice. Highest consideration.

Bardai, 7 April 1985

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the CNL and president of the GUNT

ZAIRE

President Appoints New Envoy to Switzerland

AB070812 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The president of the republic has appointed Kimasi Matwiku Basaula as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Zaire to Switzerland with residence in Berne. Citizen Kimasi, who was Zaire's ambassador to France, replaces Bayeye Djema, who has been assigned other duties.

BRIEFS

Limete Telex Operational — Kinshasa, 4 Apr (AZAP) — The Limete central automatic telex service became operational on 25 March 1985, the regional telecommunications headquarters of Kinshasa announced to AZAP on Thursday. According to that source, the Limete central automatic telex service broke down on 25 June 1984 because of a blown fuse. [Summary] [*Kinshasa AZAP in French 1802 GMT 4 Apr 85 AB*]

Kinshasa-Brazzaville Telephone Link — Kinshasa, 4 Apr (AZAP) — The integral automatic telephone link between Kinshasa and Brazzaville was recently made available to the public, it was learned on Thursday from the regional telecommunications headquarters in Kinshasa. This link, it was pointed out, represents the implementation of agreements signed between the People's Republic of Congo and Zaire during the last working visit to Zaire by a Congolese telecommunications delegation led by Gilbert Christian Bembet, Congolese minister of information and posts and telecommunications. [Excerpt] [*Kinshasa AZAP in French 1804 GMT 4 Apr 85 AB*]

GUINEA

Secretary of State Diallo on West African Tour

AB081202 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Conakry, 8 Apr (AFP) — The Guinean secretary of state in charge of Guineans abroad, Jean-Claude Diallo, left Conakry on Monday for an official mission that will take him successively to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Senegal. It is stated by official sources in Conakry that Mr Diallo will meet Guinean nationals in each of these countries and examine with them conditions and prospects for their return to Guinea. The new Guinean leaders, soon after they came to power, expressed their desire for all Guineans abroad to return home.

LIBERIA

Doe Addresses Nation on Assassination Attempt

AB081652 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Address to the nation by Liberian head of state Samuel Kanyon Doe on 8 April concerning the 1 April assassination attempt — place not given; recorded]

[Text] Mr Vice President, Deputy Vice Head of State, Mr Speaker, Mr Minister of Defense, Mr Chairman of the Joint Security Force, gentlemen of the press:

First of all, I want to thank Almighty God, through whose grace and power my life was saved. I would also like to thank all of you of the various media for the very objective manner in which you covered the events that were sparked by the assassination attempt on my life Monday, April 1, 1985. I have invited you here, gentlemen of the press, to brief you on the result of an intensive investigation that has been going on since that time.

You are aware that during the investigation of the Lieutenant Colonel M.M.D. Flanzamaton by the Joint Security of the republic, headed by the minister of national defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, the names of several politicians were mentioned as being part of the attempt on my life. Those mentioned by Lt Col Flanzamaton were Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews of the United People's Party; Mr Edward B. Kessely of the Unity Party; and Mr Tuan Wreh and Mr Harry Greaves of the Liberian Action Party.

Subsequently these individuals were held for questions. Having deliberated for several days, the Joint Security did not obtain sufficient evidence to confirm the implication of these four individuals in Flanzamaton's plot. Having received their report this morning, and carefully considering the natures of the testimony, I believe that Lt Col Flanzamaton was using these individuals as camouglage to distract from his evil intention. I believe he thought that by calling the names of these individuals I would have immediately believed him and would have taken action to destroy the process to democratic rule which we are striving to foster. I have the stronger [as heard] belief that his attempt on my life was motivated by his desire to eliminate me so that he wouldn't be sent to the lawyer because of his indebtedness to LPMC [Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation]. He thought that by assassinating me, he would be free from that (?confinement) and that debt. While it would appear logical that my fellow politicians, in some instances, may be connected with plots, this is not the case. Under the present circumstances, and as one who believes in justice and fair play, my conscience cannot allow such misleading information to gain credence. Accordingly, having accepted the report of the Joint Security Force, I now declare that Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, Mr Tuan Wreh, Mr Edward B. Kessely, Mr Harry Greaves, and other members of the parties arrested in connection with the events, are hereby set free. At the same time, the minister of national defense, acting upon my authority as the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, is to have Lt Col M.M.D. Flanzamaton publicly executed without delay, having been found guilty of the crime of attempting to assassinate the head of state.

I thank you. [applause]

Minister Karpeh on Execution

MB081751 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been yet more startling developments in Liberia following the attempt on the life of head of state Samuel Doe a week ago. He escaped death in a hail of bullets while returning to the Executive Mansion. Later, the deputy head of security at the mansion house, Lieutenant Colonel Flanzamaton, was arrested, and so were leaders of a number of newly formed opposition parties accused by the colonel of giving him money to kill Doe, among them Bacchus Matthews of the United People's Party, Tuan Wreh of the Action Party, and Edward Kessely of the Unity Party, and fresh doubts were cast on the possibility of holding elections later this year. Well, just a few minutes ago, Liberia's information minister, Carlton Karpeh, called up Robin White and told him what the latest development was.

[Begin recording] [Karpeh] Well, today, just past noon, the head of state, Samuel Kanyon Doe, called a press conference and, after giving thanks to God for his safe delivery and the press for what he called objective coverage, he made these statements, and I think I had better quote them: He said, having deliberated for several days, the Joint Security did not obtain sufficient evidence to confirm the implication of the four individuals in the Flanzamaton plot. He said that having received the report from the Joint Security this morning and carefully considering the nature of the testimony, he believed that Lt Col Flanzamaton was using these individuals as camouflage to distract from what he called Flanzamaton's evil intention. And on this belief he ordered the immediate release of these men and all other persons who had been asked to come in for questioning.

[White] And what about Flanzamaton? Did he say anything about him?

[Karpeh] Yes, he said, acting on his authority as head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Lt Col M.M.D. Flanzamaton was to be publicly executed without delay, having been found guilty of the crime of attempting to assassinate the head of state.

[White] Has he already been executed?

[Karpeh] Yes, the orders have been carried out.

[White] Where was he executed?

[Karpeh] Oh well, here in the city of Monrovia, within the confines of the appropriate place that is used for such things.

[White] What kind of trial did he get?

[Karpeh] All the usual military process.

[White] It all seems a bit sudden.

[Karpeh] Well, these things had to be done speedily. Everyone called for a speedy trial, so now when we do give a speedy trial, it seems to me that you think it is too sudden.

[White] Now, have the polticians like Bacchus Matthews, have they all already left prison?

[Karpeh] They have been released.

[White] And are they now totally free to go about their previous political business?

[Karpeh] Perfectly free to go about their political activities because this is a situation which my government regrets, and I am only sorry for the embarrassment of having these men brought in for questioning, honorable men as they are.

[White] Now, there have been reports that the offices of a number of political parties, not just the political parties of the people who were arrested but all political offices, had been closed down. Is that not true?

[Karpeh] This I cannot confirm to you, Mr White, but I do know that if they were closed down, they are to be reopened because this is the mandate that was given by my head of state.

[White] So we are now back on course for a return to civilian rule, are we?

[Karpeh] We are back on course for civilian rule and I sincerely believe and I sincerely pray that there will be the will on the part of everyone to forget and forgive an unfortunate incident. [end recording]

Radio Cites LINA on Execution

AB082135 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, executive officer of the Executive Mansion Guard Battalion, was today executed in Monrovia at the Barclay Training Center. According to *LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY]*, Lt Col Flanzamaton was executed after he was found guilty of the crime of attemtping to assassinate the head of state. LINA says Col Flanzamaton was executed upon the orders of the head of state and commander in chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. Head of state Doe gave the execution order today at the Executive Mansion where he held a press briefing to announce findings of an intensive investigation conducted by the Joint Security of Liberia into last Monday's assassination attempt.

Politicians' Release Celebrated

AB082205 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Hundreds of citizens including marketeers today stormed the streets of Buchanan in Grand Bassa County in jubilation of the Liberian leader's decision to set free four politicians held for questioning. The crowd chanted praises to Dr Doe for what they described as a quick and timely decision. The citizens, however, wished that complete peace and harmony would prevail in the country.

Here in Monrovia, jubilant crowds of different walks of life also paraded the streets in appreciation of head of state Doe's decision. The politicians Tuan Wreh and Harry Greaves, Sr., of the Liberian Action Party, Bacchus Matthews of the United People's Party, and Dr Edward B. Kessely of the Unity Party were implicated in the assassination attempt last Monday by the late executive officer, Lieutenant Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton. The politicians were ordered set free today by Dr Doe of what the head of state referred to as insufficient evidence to link them with the plot. [sentence as heard]

Press Union Appeals for Newspaper Reopening

AB080855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The Press Union of Liberia, PUL, has requested the Interim National Assembly [INA] to appeal to its president, head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, to have the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper reopened. Quoting the press union release issued yesterday, the *LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY* said the request was contained in a position statement by the union on the closure of the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper. The statement, signed by 46 members of PUL, made the request through INA Vice President Dr Harry S. Moniba.

The release further quoted the statement as saying that while the Press Union takes note of reasons given by the justice minister for the closure of the *DAILY OBSERVER*, the Union, through careful scrutiny, is of the considered opinion the prominence given to the labor story or the voting age story was done with

neither malice nor sinister motive. The statement further stated that the press union has been assured by the *DAILY OBSERVER* that the publication of the labor story was a timely patriotic responsibility to alert authorities to a (?crippling) labor unrest which could wreak undue havoc on the economy and inflict damaging consequences on our present political process. While acknowledging that the privately owned press or the government-owned press may come out with stories that initially annoy authorities, the press union statement however noted that it is the experience of the press union that these things ultimately can serve the government and the people.

The statement said as Liberia, Africa's century-old symbol of black sovereignty, again constructs another chapter in history, the people are also poised to meet those challenges that determine human prosperity.

BRIEFS

New Envoy to UK — The deputy minister of state for public affairs at the Executive Mansion, Mr Willie A. Givens, has been appointed Liberia's ambassador to the United Kingdom by the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in chief] Dr Samuel K. Doe. This was contained in a letter addressed to Information Minister Carlton A. Karpeh by Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman. According to the letter, a similar announcement of Mr Given's appointment was to be made in London Monday by the British Government. Mr Givens, 47, was born in Careysburg, Montserrado County, and holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology and anthropology from the Morgan State University in Baltimore, U.S.A. Before his present appointment, Mr Givens served in various government positions. He was appointed deputy minister of state for public affairs in July 1982. The newly appointed ambassador succeeds Dr Harry F. Moniba, who was recalled July of last year by head of state CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe to take up his new appointment as vice president of the Interim National Assembly (INA). [Summary][Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Mar 85 p 1 AB]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Envoy From Portugal's Eanes

MB081932 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a special envoy from General Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese head of state, in Luanda this afternoon.

During the audience, Lieutenant Colonel Melo Antunes, the Portuguese president's envoy, discussed mutual interest issues with the Angolan head of state.

MPLA Urges Attention to Security Guidelines

MB080828 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The participants in the third methodological meeting of the department of defense and security of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee have appealed for the need to give greater attention to implementing the guidelines of the first party conference on defense and security. The meeting, which ended in Uige the day before yesterday, recommended that the provincial departments of defense and security implement the 1984 MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau directive to grant party membership to former fighters and those physically disabled in war. The meeting also recommended that the political organs of the defense and security forces act to ensure better participation in defense and security by the grassroot organs of the party and the party youth wing.

UNITA Sabotages Power in Cuanza Norte, Malange

MB080557 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Summary from poor reception] "The provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malanje have been without electricity since 4 April due to sabotage carried out by the UNITA puppet gangsters." According to information received "a pylon was destroyed in the area of Caxica, 39 km from Dondo, on the 220-kilowatt line transporting energy from Cambambe to N'dalatando."

UNITA Claims 43 Angola Soldiers Killed

AU081731 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Lisbon, April 8 (AFP) — Rebel forces of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola killed 43 government troops and captured an Angolan Army officer during attacks last Tuesday and Thursday against a road convoy and two trains, UNITA said in a statement received here today.

The Tuesday attack was on a convoy of vehicles near the town of Cachingues, in the south-central province of Bie, the statement said.

Thursday's attack took place against two goods trains travelling between the towns of Luso and Teixeira de Sousa, in Moxico Province in the south-east of the country, it added.

The statement did not say how many of the casulaties were inflicted in each attack, and did not mention any UNITA casualties.

In another statement received here today, UNITA said it killed a total of 215 Angolan soldiers and two Cubans in attacks in six provinces during the last week of March.

The rebel organization said it also captured five Cubans and one Portuguese voluntary worker during the March attacks.

BOTSWANA

BIP Leader Opens Annual Party Congress

MB081506 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition Botswana Independence Party, the BIP, Mr Motsamai Mpho, has called on his party to conduct a serious and intensive inspection of his policies and find out why Batswana have chosen to give a deaf ear to his party's deliberations and contributions to Botswana's politics.

Opening the 24th annual conference of his party at (Ehlakanyi) in the Boteti constituency, Mr Mpho said he was certain that his ideas are constructive and appropriate for the development of the nation. He said it was time his party members redoubled their political efforts to preach their policies to the nation enormously. The BIP leader alleged that since Botswana attained independence, members of parliament of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party have been passing evil, unclear laws that caused suffering to Batswana. He said it was up to the conference to resolve and find out solutions to the suffering of Botswana.

Concerning the situation in South Africa, Mr Mpho said more blood will be shed for as long as South Africa is not free. The BIP leader called upon the Pretoria regime to free Mr Mandela and all political leaders.

He said the government of Mr P.W. Botha must call all political leaders of different organizations in that country to a constitutional conference which bring a complete independence for all South Africans.

MAURITIUS

Jugnauth: France, India Agree to Boost Aid

AB051332 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Port-Louis, April 5 (AFP) — France has agreed in principle to boost its aid to the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius, Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth said here today on his return from official visits to France and India.

Mauritius would formally request increased French aid at a meeting of the two countries' joint economic commission here from April 25 to May 2, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Jugnauth said India has decided to renew a line of credit worth 6.25 million dollars to Mauritius, which will be able to use 300,000 dollars of this to buy food. The credit was previously only available for the purchase of equipment and supplies and for staff training. India had also agreed to give Mauritius 10,000 tonnes of flour, the prime minister said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Samora Machel Arrives in Quelimane for Visit

MB081957 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in the town of Quelimane this afternoon for a working visit to Zambezia Province.

The Radio Mozambique delegation in Zambezia Province reports that on his arrival at Quelimane airport, Marshal Samora Machel was welcomed by Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Political Bureau and provincial leader. The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution was also welcomed by other senior provincial party and state officials as well as thousands of Quelimane residents, who enthusiastically greeted the presidential party as it passed.

MNR Guerrillas Restrict Foreign Aid Agencies

MB081828 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the effects of the continuing activities of Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] guerrillas in Mozambique is that the work of foreign aid and development agencies is being severely restricted. Foreign projects are prime targets for the guerrillas, and the Frelimo government has been holding talks with foreign governments and agencies to revise its plans for this year's development projects. From Maputo, Lois Browne cabled this report.

[Browne] Foreign agencies working in Mozambique have always had to adapt to the war. Mostly, it has been a case of moving money and personnel from one area to another when MNR rebels get too close. But now most foreigners are being confined to the five main cities which are on or near Mozambique's long coastline. There are only few exceptions, one of which is Chokwe District, about 200 km north of Maputo, which has been cleared of rebels by the army so that development work can continue.

Recently, the head of Sweden's development aid program was in Mozambique to discuss how cooperation can be adapted for it appears to be at least another year of war. According to an official of the Swedish Embassy, they are unable to give added support to small-scale agricultural production so technical experts will be doing most of their work in the cities in training and laboratory work. Money left over from budgets that cannot be spent as planned is being redirected to buy agricultural tools and basic goods for the rural areas. The story is the same for almost all government and nongovernment agencies, with the result that more money is being spent on materials, equipment, and infrastructure.

Recruitment of aid workers has also been reduced, with some groups funding only short-term projects that can draw on people already in the country and who are without work because they have been withdrawn from insecure areas.

Another problem is the extra demands being made by some experts. Because of the increased strain of living here, they have been trying to negotiate higher salaries or other compensations, but Mozambique is not interested in increasing the cost of foreign technical personnel. For the time being, the approach seems to be one of wait and adapt. Representatives of the United Nations and Swedish agencies speak of reviving programs and say that they can be quickly reestablished if the security situation improves.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Disperse Crowd in Eastern Cape

MB081344 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] There has been more unrest in the eastern Cape. At Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, police said they used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of about 1,000 people, who were reportedly stoning a police vehicle.

The police say fire gutted parts of the development board offices near Kirkwood. A school in the area was also damaged by fire. Police say they arrested a man at Fort Beaufort for possession of a petrol bomb, and in (Pearston) an 18-year-old man was arrested after a group of youths stoned a teacher's house.

UDF Promises Mass Protests, Elects Leaders

MB090845 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Apr 85 p 2

[By Anton Harber, political reporter]

[Text] The United Democratic Front (UDF) ended its first annual conference at Krugersdorp this weekend with a pledge to open "a new phase" in mass protest action that would amount to a civil disobedience campaign.

The planned New Zealand rugby tour was named as the first target of such action.

The UDF conference also passed a strong resolution on foreign investment, which stopped just short of calling on foreign companies to disinvest from South Africa. It is understood that they did not call for disinvestment only for fear that such a call would be illegal.

The UDF also pledged to build a closer relationship with the trade unions and reiterated a commitment to nonviolent action.

The two-day conference, held in the Indian township of Azaadville, also approved a new constitution for the UDF, elected new leaders and re-elected many of the old ones.

Addressing a press conference afterwards, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, who was re-elected national publicity secretary, said the time had come for "a new level of assault on the current dispensation".

He said the UDF remained committed to a nonviolent approach and there was still time for the government to consult with authentic black leaders to dismantle apartheid and arrange "the tranfer of power to the people".

However, UDF strategy would involve more mass action.

"We will take up issues and challenge them time and time again. We will not be satisfied with making press statements.

"Each time we take up an issue, we will not hesitate to take our activists and march in the streets.

"We will find ways in which our people, in action and in practice, can say 'no'," he said.

Mr Lekota and Mr Popo Molefe, who was re-elected national general secretary, declined to give details of what was planned.

They cited the New Zealand rugby tour as their first target and referred to the recent protest at the Johannesburg offices of Citibank as an example of such action.

A new UDF constitution created the post of an executive chairman.

This will now be the key leadership position below the largely symbolic presidency.

The first executive chairman is Mr Curnick Ndlovu, a member of the Release Mandela Committee and a long-standing trade unionist from Natal.

He was recently released after serving a 20-year sentence on Robben Island for ANC activities.

Two people currently facing treason charges, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Archie Gumede, will share the presidency.

DIE TRANSVALER on Danger of White Reaction

MB060900 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 Mar 85 p 24

[Editorial: "White Backlash"]

[Text] We at this newspaper are in no doubt whatsoever that the police are fully capable of controlling the unrest, as well as the so-called peaceful demonstrations such as that in Cape Town yesterday.

There can also be no doubt about the government's determination to maintain law and order in this country, where once again a dangerous kind of feverishness has taken root in the racial politics. Indeed, State President P.W. Botha went out of his way in his interview on American television to emphasize this determination.

In addition to that, we believe that in its 37 years in power the nationalist government has shown it can handle greater crises than the present one being fanned against the republic.

But what does give reason for concern is that the past few weeks of unrest and arson by incited groups of blacks — and the burning of the bodies of their own community leaders — can lead to a dangerous reaction among the country's whites.

And here we are not referring to those whites who have already, by their racist attitudes, detached themselves from white thinking. We are referring to those who are allowing themselves to be swept along by a white counterreaction, caused by feelings of resistance to the irrational elements of senseless violence in the black communities, and the apparent inability of the black community leaders to bring these elements to order.

There is no doubt that incitement, in some cases under cloak of religion and the church, is playing a part in the lawlessness, as well as in the inability of the community leaders to maintain order among their followers.

Those whites who now find themselves opposed to reform, as a result of the black unrest and all that goes with it, should remember that this is exactly what those in the forefront of the campaigns of confrontation would want. They must remember that the violence is being fanned by the anti-South African ranks because they fear that the government's initiatives may yet succeed.

The whole campaign is aimed at blocking reform in South Africa, because reform is the basis of evolutionary change — and not the revolutionary change hoped for by the communists and their witting or unwitting fellow travellers.

Lastly, those who find themselves in a white backlash should consider the fact that the overwhelming majority of the people of color in South Africa harbor an equally great repugnance for the violence — even though the impression created by the South African Broadcasting Corporation's television service may indicate the opposite.

Parliamentary Official Hails New System

MB090655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The chief whip of parliament, Mr Alex van Breda, says the new system of joint standing committees of parliament considering legislation and seeking consensus makes for better and more realistic legislation. In an interview in Cape Town, he

said the standing committees made it easier for MP's to get to the heart of the legislation. The standing committee system was based on the old select committee system and enabled the committee to obtain written evidence and to question witnesses. He said it is already standard practice for the committees to call officials who had prepared the legislation as witnesses.

Details of legislation could be changed substantially in the standing committees before consensus was reached.

Mr Van Breda said the new tricameral system was working considerably better that could have been expected at this stage. It was a new experience, even for members of the House of Assembly who were used to the old Westminster system. He said the public also had to get used to the new system and realize that when the houses were not sitting, it did not mean that the members were not working. Under the new system a primary parliamentary function was performed outside the public gaze in the standing committees. The principles and details of the bill were finalized here so that public debate on the bill might be limited to a minimum.

AEC Delays Escom Restart of Nuclear Power Plant

MB070925 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 2

[By Neil Hooper]

[Text] The Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) has banned Escom [Electricity Supply Commission] from restarting the Koeberg nuclear power station — closed down in January after faulty piping was discovered — until it is satisfied that the power station is "safe".

The estimated loss of revenue from the extended shutdown of the power station is likely to exceed r90-million before Koeberg is recommissioned.

The AEC clampdown on the plant was confirmed this week by both Escom and the Atomic Energy Corporation..

The Koeberg plant went off-stream in January this year after it was found that there were "iron inclusions" in an aluminium elbow joint of reactor unit number two.

An Escom spokesman said the commission had applied to the AEC about a week ago for permission to restart the plant because it was "satisfied the plant meets the safety requirements for which it was designed".

The spokesman said, however, that the AEC had "requested that the inspection (of potentially faulty piping) be extended to a wider range of pipe fittings which serve the primary circuit, before approval for start-up can be granted".

Escom said that the additional requirements of the AEC included the "ultrasonic testing" of the plant's aluminium piping, and that this could take "a few weeks".

The medical officer of health for Cape Town, Dr Reg Coogan, said yesterday that he was "very relieved" the AEC had taken "emergency steps" to stop the re-starting of the Koeberg plant until it was satisfied that the reactor met all safety requirements.

ANC Radio Reports Nzo Statement on RSA

MB081858 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The secretary general of the ANC, Comrade Alfred Nzo, has said the struggle for which Solomon Mahlangu and thousands of other patriots laid down their lives shall continue until victory is achieved in South Africa.

In a statement issued in Lusaka on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the execution of Solomon Mahlangu by the racists, Comrade Alfred Nzo said the struggle has entered a new and decisive phase.

He said thousands of people are rising up to swell the ranks of the liberation movement. He said the fighting people of South Africa have taken the struggle to the level where the country is increasingly becoming ungovernable for the white minority regime.

Comrade Alfred Nzo noted that the nation is confronting the enemy in stiff unequal battles, refusing to bow down to the ever-escalating campaign of bloody repression.

He said Solomon Mahlangu has come to symbolize the heroism and dauntless spirit of our nation and its youth. He also recalled that to the memory of this patriot, the ANC named its first educational institution after Solomon Mahlangu.

SWAZILAND

Queen Questions Christians Praying for Stability

MB051701 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Her majesty, the queen mother and regent, Ntombi, today expressed doubts about the Christians, who assembled at Lobamba for the Easter service, whether they pray for peace and stability in this country.

Speaking through the governor of Elusaseni royal residence, Councillor Samuel Duba, the queen regent said if the Christians really believed in what was preached, some difficulties encountered in this country will be flushed out and the peace and stability will continue prevailing in this country. The queen called on all Christians to pray for the Kingdom of Swaziland. The queen mother and regent was personally not there during the service, but was represented by Councillor Duba. The service was attended among others, members of the royal family, members of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo; the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi; the minister of defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube; senior government officials; and member of Liqoqo, Mr A.K. Hlophe, liaison officer for the royal family.

Mnisi Comments in London on Ties With RSA, ANC

MB060945 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Apr 85

[From "This Week in Africa" program]

[Text] Swaziland is not exactly in the good books of the black frontline states, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] or of the OAU at the moment because of its increasingly close links with South Africa. It signed a secret nonaggression pact 2 years before the Nkomati Accord. Economically, its relations with South Africa are growing stronger. A South African trade mission has been established in Swaziland, and the Swazi authorities have cracked down hard on the ANC, expelling most of its members, particularly those kicked out of Mozambique last year who were involved in armed clashes with Swazi security forces. Here in London, Julian Marshal asks Swaziland's foreign minister, Mhambi Mnisi, how he reacted to the criticism of Swaziland's relations with South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Mnisi] Well, it should be borne in mind that we are rather surprised. Now and again, if anything happens in the south, Swaziland is made a scapegoat. There are a number of countries in Africa which have trade missions with South Africa, but I do not remember a single complaint from our friends that such and such a country has such relations with South Africa. With us it's a well known fact we are in that part of the world, they are our neighbors and we have been having trade with them for a long time, and I don't see the reason why should our economy be mixed with our politics.

[Marshal] I think it was the president of SADCC who said that a country cannot choose its neighbors but it can choose its friends.

[Mnisi] Yes, yes, yes. That is quite true — the same thing with us. When it comes to our economy, we are in the same Rand Monetary Area and we have a customs union with those people. What does the world expect us to do: to fold our arms and let us die? But, when it comes to politics, that is another game altogether.

[Marshal] Do you really believe that you can separate the two?

[Mnisi] Yes, yes. We tell them. We do not mince our words. We say: come on, Pik, people are complaining about your politics, and Pik says: Definitely, give us some time, let us prove our case. Now the world, it seems, does not understand that when it comes to politics it is not an easy matter, as people take it to be, in that part of the region. It is not so simple as if you could just say: now, the 5 million whites and the 25 million blacks — people just mix within a shake of a donkey's tail. It is impossible.

[Marshal] The political dimension of your links with South Africa would be the presence in Swaziland of members of the ANC. Now, there have been accusations that you have treated them extremely harshly, that you have expelled them from the country, and that you have even handed members of the ANC over to South Africa.

[Mnisi] This is nonsense as far as handing them over. The ANC, first — when it came into inception — our kings, our former kings, were the people who started the ANC — the Swazi kings and the Swazi queens. It could be surprising that today the Swazis could be selling out to the ANC — the baby which came into being through our kings and queens. What we did not appreciate of, we gave everybody political asylum in Swaziland, and we will continue doing that because we are the members of Geneva [as heard]. We know the Geneva Convention. Genuine refugees will get political asylum in Swaziland. We are members of the United Nations, of the OAU. We pay our dues. Our subscriptions and our monies are being used by the liberation movements to pay for the ANC and other political organizations. Now, after paying our monies, we should give even our land to be used as a springboard. Well, that is a thing which we will never do. If the liberation movements use Swaziland as a springboard, definitely South Africa is going to retaliate. We either pay for the damages which are being done in their country by the cadres which leave Swaziland and go and attack them, or there should be a hot pursuit. We are only a small population of about 600,000 people and the whole world expects us to take our small, little country, which is about 17,000 square kilometers, and hand it over to the liberation movements. They came to Swaziland without our knowledge, marching with the weapons of war. They never notified my government. Now, all of a sudden my government should just sit and let them take over in the running of the government in Swaziland. No, we won't allow such a thing.

[Marshal] Your attitude is then that you will not permit ANC combatants on your soil.

[Mnisi] No, no, no, no. If they come there as genuine refugees, definitely they are welcome. Instead, they want us now literally to give our land over and be used as a springboard. That is the last thing we will tolerate. [end recording]

Mnisi Returns, Comments on Visit

MB070905 Mbabane Television Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, returned home yesterday after a week-long visit to Britain, at the invitation of that government. Mr Mnisi told a press conference at Matsapha Airport that he had held discussions with his British counterpart, and also met top senior government officials.

[Begin Mnisi recording] I am glad that we are back home from the United Kingdom. My permanent secretary, Zachariah Mkhonta, and myself were invited by the British government to pay Great Britain a visit — not on any specific issues. Ours was just to pay a courtesy call to my colleague, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and also to meet the minister for overseas development, Mr Timothy Raison, and we also paid a visit to a number of our friends, like Tiny Rowland in Lonrho, and also the CDC [Commonwealth Development Corporation]. It was really a great pleasure for us to be able to put the case of Swaziland because now and again we have been accused of not playing the game, as far as the liberation of South Africa is concerned. Definitely, we explained our case to the BBC, who were really interested to know about the political situation in Swaziland. I must say that

I was happy indeed to put the case of Swaziland, not before the British people, but in fact to the world at large. A number of our friends abroad are under the impression that here there is no justice at all -- people are detained left and right, you are not allowed to state your case and to put your views to the authorities. In fact, most of them were under the impression that chaos was prevailing in Swaziland.

But I must say, ladies and gentlemen, that we did put the case so clear, they even went so far as to ask me about Prince Dumisa and the young man, (Bhabhalaza Bulunga). Fortunately for me, I knew the matter well, I was involved in all the discussions pertaining to the two gentlemen and, indeed, I did express our case, and I am sure you have heard from the BBC, where yesterday somebody told me that they heard something about Swaziland, and I am sure all of you at home heard what we said to the British people.

I thanked the minister for overseas development for the assistance we were given by Great Britain during the time of Domoina. You are all aware, ladies and gentlemen, that the British sent us a number of Bailey road bridges, which, although some of them were swept away by the river, but the gesture which was done by Great Britain was greatly appreciated by the Swazi nation.

You will also remember that Great Britain has offered to put up the bridge at Big Bend, to help us in the south to carry our crops across the river to the mill, and also to carry our exports towards the southern ports of Richards Bay, Durban, and so forth. So, I was really impressed to find my friend, Timothy Raison, being prepared to help us further, and again I know we also touched on the thorny issue. A number of the British people wanted to know how far have we gone as far as the border issue is concerned, because now and again they were worried to hear that our exports and imports were disrupted on their way to the seaport at Maputo.

So everybody said: Mr Minister, what are you doing with the land issue? When will you get the land, when will you get the seaport? I said: Come on, people, ladies and gentlemen, we are going to work on that issue, and I will be very very aggressive this time with my friend, Fik Botha. I should be very, very aggressive, because, as it is, if we are going to have our imports and exports being disrupted, as they are at the moment, definitely we are not going anywhere.

Again, my friends took me to Stratford-on-Avon, where we went to see the place where William Shakespeare was born, and where he did all his work, and also the birth place of his better half. We were really impressed to see the old buildings, and also to see the Trinity church, where the Shakespeare family lies buried. And, again, as a farmer, I wanted to see something in farming, because I wanted to share that knowledge with my people here at home. We were shown a mixed farm run by (Tom Taylor). He has a land of about 400 acres, where he grows the crops: wheat, barley. Again, on the same farm, he rears a number of cattle, which he buys at about 65 pounds per calf. After 18 months, he sells the same calf, when it is grown up, for about 693 pounds. I said: Lord, bless our souls! If we had to do that in Swaziland, nobody would be a poor man in Swaziland. So, I have the technique from my friend, (Tom Taylor), which I will share with my friends here at home, because we do not want to have any paupers again in Swaziland, if (Tom Taylor) could do such a wonderful job.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would not waste your time. There are a number of things which I have seen in Great Britain, which i feel would be a great value to us here at home. [end recording]

Further on Mnisi Statement

MB080940 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati
1700 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Address by Mhambi Mnisi, Swaziland minister of foreign affairs, to the press at Matsapa Airport upon his arrival from Britain on April 5 -- recorded]

[Excerpt] My countrymen, I am happy that we are back from Britain. Mr principal secretary, Mr Zacharia Mkhonta, and I were invited by the British Government. We did not leave for Britain on any special mission, but we were invited to pay a visit so that they could get to know us and get firsthand information on what is going on in our country. They have heard some unsettling things about us and wanted us to give them the inside story into the reports.

My countrymen, as fortune would have it, I know the situation in our country like the back of my hand. They asked me about Prince Dumisa, and what we were doing to this young man. I told them, and I convinced them. What about Bhabhalaza Bulunga? What are you Swazis doing to him then? [passage indistinct] who keeps on moving up and down from the Republic [words indistinct]. How can you keep going to your enemies and come back [words indistinct]. When I outlined the situation they realized that the reports about us and many issues were biased against the kingdom. When I asked them [words indistinct] what you say? They said, ah, leave us be, let us move on to other issues.

I then met with the British official in charge of overseas development, the well-known [words indistinct]. I explained to him that we in Swaziland were not too happy about the assistance we were receiving. I certainly talked about aid. He just looked at me [words indistinct]. I told him that we really needed the aid as we have our allies in the West and we of Swaziland do not hide the fact. Can we go to the East? Has the Swazi Government ever sent me to Russia or Peking to ask for aid? We the Swazis are people who are loyal to our friends and develop our friendships fully.

I told these British about this habit of the British and the Americans, who are forever in the southern African region, where we hear that Chester Crocker was seen going to Maputo, Chester Crocker was seen going to Cape Town, to Pretoria...! This kind of thing must end. We too are a nation and should not be looked down upon. We are the ones who know how we live in this region. We know how we live with the South Africans, how we live with Maputo. I cannot understand how Chester Crocker can come here and float around. What does he know about our way of life here? I told the British that if, every time they come to Pretoria to discuss with South Africa how we live in this region, they then again go off to Maputo and ignore us when they know

that we too are around, it does not make for very good relations. I told them, my countrymen. Whether I said the right thing or not, I told them our view. Then they ask: We have heard that your train was shot by the Mozambique National Resistance [words indistinct]. What do you say about your land over there, Ngwavuma, what do you say? [Words indistinct] I told them. I told them that Pieter Botha [words indistinct] will see me. I will fight this issue through. We want the land. It is rightfully ours. This land, [words indstinct] of South Africa? No one can tell us that. This land belonged to our forefathers. We found the issue being talked about, and we too will die talking as the land is ours. I told them that we are firm in our stand on the issue, whatever anyone else may think. We want what is rightfully ours.

I then met up with industrialists like Tiny Roland that want to open up businesses in Swaziland. The CDC wants to open up businesses in our country and we told them that we needed the investment to curb unemployment in the country. We are waiting to see them take definite steps towards investment. Hmmm, I nearly said too much just then. What I want to say is that investment is on the way. But note that the investment will not happen if the potential investors hear from the papers that Swaziland is not stable. Investors want to invest their money in countries that have peace. Without this they will not invest.

Liqoqo to Meet Following Death of Member

MB090850 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 9 Apr 85 pp 1,5

[By Charity Tshabalala]

[Excerpt] The Liqoqo, supreme council of state, is to hold an urgent meeting today following the death of one of its members, Chief Mlimi Maziya, who died on Sunday.

Chief Maziya, of Kalanga in Lubombo, had been sick for a long time before he met his death at his home on Sunday morning.

The secretary for Liqoqo, Mr Robert Mabila, who is also Ombudsman, confirmed late yesterday afternoon that the Liqoqo would meet to discuss Chief Maziya's passing away.

Chief Mlimi, a veteran of the Second World War, was one of the most progressive chiefs in the country.

He was appointed a member of Liqoqo in 1982 after the death of the king.

ZAMBIA

Angolan Defense Minister Leaves for Tanzania

MB090700 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The current situation in southern Africa and other issues of common interest were recently discussed in Lusaka by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Angolan defense minister, in his talks with Zambian defense authorities.

In the continuation of his travels to Zambia and Tanzania, Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale arrived today in Dar es Salaam where he will also discuss developments in southern Africa and other issues of common interest. As he did in Zambia, Colonel Tonha Pedale will hold a series of meetings with his Tanzanian counterpart to exchange opinions on the role of the armies of these three countries within the framework of the frontline states strategy.

New Zealand's Lange Meets Mundia, ANC Leader

MB081831 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba has reiterated Zambia's stand on apartheid, saying the party and its government is absolutely opposed to South Africa's racist policies. Speaking when New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange called on him at Freedom House today, Mr Mulemba said UNIP [United National Independence Party] is firmly opposed to Pretoria's policies and praised New Zealand's stand on the issue. Mr Lange paid tribute to Zambia in reply and hailed Zambia's role in the Frontline States on the liberation of Namibia and South Africa. Mr Lange said his government is opposed to racism and apartheid, and supports the independence of Nambia, which he said has been long overdue. The New Zealand leader visited President Kaunda's preindependence house, No 290, in Chilenje, before calling on Mr Mulemba. During talks with ANC President Oliver Tambo, Mr Lange said his government will not issue visas to the South AfricanSpringbok rugby team which is intending to tour New Zealand. The New Zealand leader said his government is opposed to racial discrimination and apartheid. Mr Tambo told Mr Lange that many countries feel that New Zealand occupies an important place in the world, and the ANC is pleased to be associated with it. The ANC leader pointed out that South Africa is an enemy of all peace-loving nations. Mr Lange also visited the UN Institute for Namibia, where he was presented with books on the disputed territory.

ZIMBABWE

Information Minister Criticizes UANC Document

MB090705 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has described the election manifesto being circulated clandestinely by Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council as a pack of lies. The 2-page document is a policy statement which sets out the differences between the party led by Bishop Muzorewa and the ruling party, ZANU-PF. The document lists ten major differences on issues ranging from equality to the role of peace in traditional society, the 1-party state, the Legal Age of Majority Act and sales tax. Comrade Shamuyarira says the bishop is the Judas Iscariot of the nation, whom he accused of betraying the struggle for the country's liberation. He dismissed all the allegations made by the document, saying they do not warrant any reply.